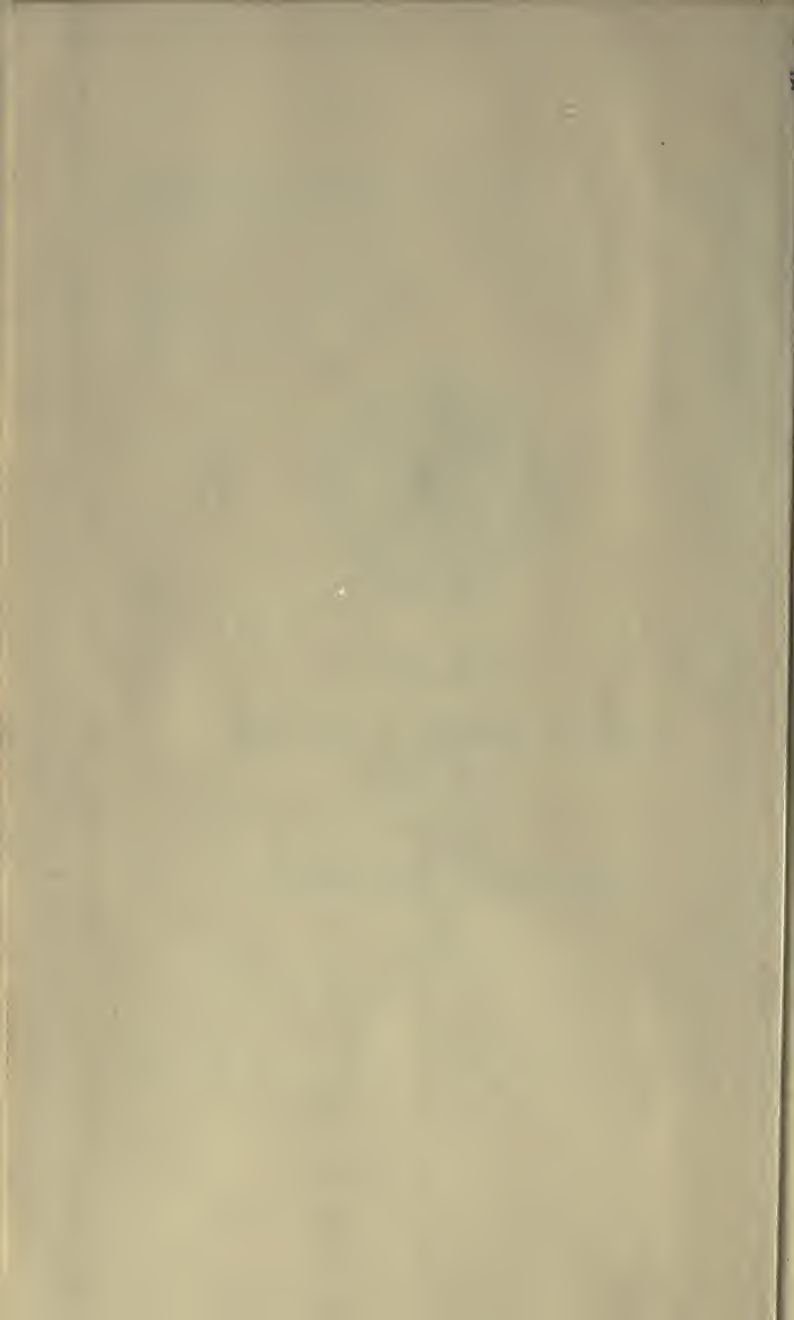


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1901



English INTRODUCTION

TO THE

LATIN TONGUE

EXAMINED,

By Way of QUESTION *and* ANSWER:

WITH THE

MEMORIAL VERSES expressing the *Declensions*,
Terminations and *Genders* of NOUNS;

AND THE

MEMORIAL VERSES *for forming the* VERBS,
CONSTRUED.

Dedicated (*by his Lordship's* PERMISSION) to the Right
Honourable the EARL of ORRERY.

For the Use of those SCHOOLS (publick or private) where
that Grammar is taught; particularly of the Lower
Forms of WESTMINSTER-SCHOOL.

And for the Ease and Benefit of Master and Scholar.

By CHARLES DAVIES, B. A.

Master of SWANSEA Free Grammar-School.

CIRENCESTER:

PRINTED by SAMUEL RUDDER.

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English (1) PRODUCTION

1875

LATIN TONGUE

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TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE

J O H N,
EARL of ORRERY.

BY observing in one of your Lordship's most excellent *Letters of Remarks upon the Life and Writings of the inimitable Dr SWIFT*, " That you heartily wish
" Mr. HAMILTON BOYLE, your Lordship's
" honourable son, would think an attention
" to his native language as useful and im-
" proving a study as any that can be pur-
" sued," I am induced to beg leave to dedicate the following *English Introduction to the Latin Tongue* to your Lordship, from whose name I promise myself success; tho' indeed the performance has no pretensions to merit but in the intention, being designed for the benefit of the youth of the *English* nation in general; and could I

presume to say in particular, it would be for the Royal Youths at the head of them.

To offer any thing relating to Grammar to your Lordship, who shines so conspicuous in the highest orbs of Learning, will, I fear, be look'd upon as quite out of character ; but as Grammar is the foundation of all Learning, I hope that circumstance will in some measure plead my excuse for giving your Lordship this trouble : Besides, under favour, where shall an attempt for making Learning more easy and useful hope for patronage, but amongst the Learned ; and where amongst the Learned if not in an ORRERY. But,

-----*In publica commoda peccem,
Si longo sermone morer tua tempora :---*

Therefore, with all due deference and submission, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

My LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient
Humble Servant,

C. DAVIES.

ADVERTISEMENT,

By Way of P R E F A C E.

IT has been observed, “ that of all the
 “ methods that can be practised to ren-
 “ der any science easy and familiar, That
 “ by way of Question and Answer is the
 “ best, as it is the most natural.” It con-
 veys the clearest Ideas to the Understanding,
 and is an extraordinary help to the memo-
 ry. Accordingly we find that most Trea-
 tises publish’d abroad, introductory to any
 science for the service of youth, are drawn
 up in a catechetical form : and the success
 which has constantly attended that method,
 wherever it was carefully and judiciously
 pursued, is a sufficient argument for the
 preference of it to any other.

If the above observation be granted, a-
 midst the variety of Grammars that have
 appear’d, *Busby’s* has a good claim to pre-
 ference, as it is equal in service with any,
 being

being by much the shortest without perplexity, and the fullest without prolixity. The following Treatise, therefore, calculated not only for the benefit of School-boys, but of grown persons who were at first brought up in *Busby's Grammar*, and also for the instruction and entertainment of the Ladies; as it is the foundation of speaking, reading, writing, and conversing in the *English Tongue*, is humbly submitted to the Publick.

-----*Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; sinon, his utere mecum.*

*The following Errors have escaped the Observation of the
Corrector, which are to be thus amended;*

Page 22, line 14, for *Terrares*, read *Tessares*

25, 3, for *citis*, read *fitis*.

25, ult. for *occiputi*, *occipute*, read *occipiti*, *occipite*.

Busby's



Busby's English Introduction
T O T H E
L A T I N T O N G U E
E X A M I N E D.

- Q.** *What is the Use of Grammar?*
A. Grammar teacheth the right Way of Speech.
- Q.** *How many Parts are there of Grammar?*
A. There are four Parts of Grammar.
- Q.** *Which is the first Part?—**A.* Letters.
- Q.** *Which is the second?—**A.* Syllables.
- Q.** *Which is the third?—**A.* Words.
- Q.** *Which is the fourth?—**A.* Sentences.
- Q.** *What is the Use of Letters?*
A. Letters make a Syllable.
- Q.** *What do Syllables make?—**A.* A Word.
- Q.** *What do Words make?—**A.* A Sentence.

Of L E T T E R S.

- Q.** *How many Letters are there in English?*
A. Twenty-four.
- Q.** *What Letters are there in English which are not in Latin?—**A.* K, w, y.
- Q.** *Where are great Letters to be used?*
A. At the Beginning of proper Names, emphatical Words, Sentences, and Verses.
- Q.** *What are emphatical Words?*
A. Words which are very significative.
- A*
- Q. How*

Q. How many Sorts of Letters are there ?

A. Two ; Vowels and Consonants.

Q. What is a Vowel ?

A. A Vowel has a Sound of itself.

Q. What is a Consonant ?

A. A Consonant depends upon a Vowel for its Sound.

Q. How many Vowels are there ?—A. Five ; a, e, i, o, u.

Q. What is y ?——A. An improper Vowel.

Q. What makes a Diphthong ?

A. Two Vowels join'd together.

Q. How many Diphthongs are there in Latin ?

A. Chiefly six ; as, æ, œ, ai, au, ei, eu.

Q. How many in English ?

A. The English abound, or have a great many, as in Friend, People, &c.

Q. How many Consonants are there ?——A. Nineteen.

Q. What are l and r call'd ?——A. Liquids.

Q. What is h ?——A. A Note of Aspiration.

Q. What does q take to it to help its Sound ?——A. u.

Q. What do j and v with a Vowel at the Beginning of a Syllable become ?——A. Consonants ; as jest, vine, &c.

Q. What is c before e, i, æ, œ pronounc'd like ?

A. Like s.

Q. What is ti before a Vowel pronounc'd like ?

A. Like si, unless s goes before the t ; as fustian, &c.

Q. What is g before e pronounced like ?

A. Like gh.

Q. What have you in Grammar besides Letters ?

A. Figures.

Q. What does this Figure (') note ?

A. The Want of a Letter, as 'tis for it is.

Q. What does this figure (-) note ?

A. The Joining of the Parts of a Word, as him-self.

Q. What have you besides Figures and Letters ?

A. Stops.

Q. What is this Stop (,) call'd ?

A. A Comma.

What

Q. What is this (.) call'd?

A. A Period or Point.

Q. What is this (:) call'd?

A. A Colon, or two Points.

Q. What is this (;) call'd;

A. A Semicolon.

Q. What is this (?) call'd?

A. A Note of Interrogation.

Q. What is this (!) ?

A. A Note of Admiration.

Q. What is this ()?—A. A Parenthesis.

Q. What is this []?—A. A Parathesis.

Q. What does this figure (`) note?—A. An Adverb.

Q. What does this (^) note?

A. A long Vowel.

Q. What does this (¨) note over i and ü?

A. The Separation of these Vowels.

Of SYLLABLES.

Q. What are Syllables?

A. The distinct Parts of a Word.

Q. What are you to observe in respect to the Letters of a Syllable?

A. That they must never be disjoined in the End of a Line; as, stock, stirps.

Of WORDS.

Q. How many Kinds of Words are there?

A. Eight.

Q. What are these eight kinds of words commonly call'd?

A. Eight Parts of Speech.

Q. Which are they?

A. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Q. What may any of these Parts of Speech be?

A. Primitive, derivative, simple, or compound.

Q. What do you mean by Primitive?

A. The original or first word.

Q. What do you mean by Derivative?

A. A word deriv'd from the original or primitive word.

Q. What do you mean by a simple Word?

A. One Word, or a single Word.

Q. What do you mean by a compound Word?

A. Another Word added to the single Word.

Q. How many of these eight Kinds of Words do vary their Endings, or may be declined?—A. Four.

Q. Which four?

A. The four first, viz. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle.

Q. How many do not vary their Endings, or are not declined?

A. The four last, viz. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Of a NOUN.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. The Name of a Thing.

Q. How many Sorts of Nouns be there?

A. Two; a Noun-substantive, and a Noun-adjective.

Q. How do you know a Noun-substantive?

*A. Because it can signify alone, and may have the Sign *a* or *the* before it; as, a Boy, puer.*

Q. How do you know a Noun-adjective?

*A. Because it cannot signify alone, and cannot have the Sign *a* or *the* before it; as, good, bonus.*

Q. How many Sorts of Noun-substantives are there?

A. Two; a Noun-substantive proper, and a Noun-substantive common.

Q. How do you know a Noun-substantive proper?

A. Because it belongs to one; as Edward, Edvardus.

Q. How do you know a Noun-substantive common?

A. Because it is common to all; as, a Man, homo.

Q. What

Q. *What is the varying of a Noun call'd?*

A. Declension.

Q. *How many Things belong to a Noun?*

A. Three; Number, Case, and Gender.

Q. *How many Numbers are there?*

A. Two; singular and plural.

Q. *How many does the singular Number note?*

A. One; as, a Stone, *lapis*.

Q. *How many does the plural Number note?*

A. More than one; as, *lapides*, Stones.

Q. *How many Cases has a Noun in English?*

A. Six; viz. the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative, and ablative.

Q. *What is the Sign of the nominative Case?*

A. *A* or *the*.

Q. *What is the Sign of the genitive?*

A. *Of* or *'s*.

Q. *What is the Sign of the dative?*

A. *To* or *for*.

Q. *What is the Sign of the accusative?*

A. Like the nominative, only differing in Place.

Q. *What do you mean by differing in Place?*

A. The nominative comes before the Verb, and the accusative comes after it.

Q. *What is the Sign of the vocative Case?*

A. —ô.

Q. *What is the Sign of the ablative Case?*

A. *With*, *by*, &c.

Q. *How many Genders are there?*

A. Four; viz. masculine, feminine, neuter, and common.

Q. *What do you mean by neuter?*

A. That is, neither masculine nor feminine.

Q. *What is meant by common?*

A. That is, either masculine or feminine.

Q. *How are the Genders of Nouns known?*

A 3

A. Partly

A. Partly by their Signification, but more fully by their Ending or Termination.

Q. Of what Gender is a Noun anywise signifying a Male?

A. Of the masculine Gender.

Q. Have you any Latin Rule for that?

A. Yes: *Vox quâ mas — exprimitur genus id fert.*

Q. Of what Gender is a Noun signifying a Female?

A. Of the feminine Gender.

Q. What is the Latin Rule for that?

A. *Vox quâ femina exprimitur, genus id fert.*

Q. Of what Gender is a Noun noting both Sexes?

A. Of the common Gender.

Q. What is the Latin Rule for that?

A. *Vox, utrumque notans, sexum communis habetur.*

Q. Of what Gender are proper Names of Rivers, Winds, and Months?

A. Of the masculine.

Q. What is the Latin Rule for that?

A. *Si fluvij, mentis, venti, vox propria mas est.*

Q. Of what Gender are proper Names of Countries, Islands, Cities, and all Names of Trees?

A. Of the feminine.

Q. Have you any Latin Rule for that?

A. Yes;—*Insula fœminea est, urbs & regio, omnis & arbor.*

Q. How are the Genders of all other Latin Nouns to be known?

A. By the Ending of the nominative Case, and Declension.

Q. What is Declension?

A. The Ordering of a Noun with Gender, Case, and Number.

Q. How many Declensions are there?

A. Five.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Formis quinque suos inflectunt nomina casus.*

Q. How

Q. *How are the Declensions distinguish'd?*

A. Chiefly by the genitive Case.

Q. *What does the first Declension make the genitive Case end in?*

A. In—æ.

Q. *What the second?*

A. In —i.

Q. *How does the third end?*

A. In —is

Q. *How the fourth?*

A. In —us.

Q. *How does the fifth Declension end?*

A. In —ei.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Æ dat prima, secunda dat i, sibi tertia vult is, Quarta dat us, dat ei genitivo flexio quinta.*

Q. *Of what Gender is a Noun ending in a, of the first Declension?*

A. Of the feminine.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Femineum a, primæ est.*

Q. *Of what Genders are Nouns ending us, er, ir, of the second Declension?*

A. Of the masculine Gender.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Mas est us, er, irque secundæ,*

Q. *Of what Gender are Nouns ending in um of the second Declension?*

A. Of the neuter.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Um neutrum ejusdem.*

Q. *What Endings and Genders does the third Declension contain Nouns of?*

A. Of most Endings and all Genders.

Q. *Give the Latin rule for that?*

A. ———— *Genera omnia tertia & omnes*

Penè capit fines. ————

Q. *Of*

Q. Of what Gender are Nouns ending in us of the fourth Declension?

A. Of the masculine.

Q. Give your Latin Rule for that?

A. Mas quartæ, us.

Q. Of what Gender are Nouns ending in es, of the fifth Declension?

A. Of the feminine.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Fæmina quintæ, es.

Q. What are you to observe throughout all the Declensions?

A. That the nominative and vocative, also the dative and ablative plural are alike.

Q. Always?

A. No; except the vocative in e, of Nouns ending in us of the second Declension.

Q. What is observable of Nouns of the neuter Gender?

A. That the nominative, accusative and vocative are the same in each Number, and in the plural end in a.

Q. How many Declensions have Noun Adjectives?

A. Three.

Q. What do Adjectives of the first Declension end in?

A. In us, er, ir.

Q. With how many Endings?

A. Three.

Q. Of what Gender is the first Ending?

A. Masculine.

Q. Of what is the second?

A. Feminine.

Q. Of what is the third?

A. Neuter.

Q. What do Adjectives of the second Declension end in?

A. In is.

Q. With how many Endings?

A. Two.

Q. Of

Q. Of how many Genders.

A. Three.

Q. How so?

A. Because the first ending is masculine and feminine.

Q. Have you any Adjectives of the second Declension that make the masculine in *er* or *is*?

A. Some few; as, *acer* or *acris*.

Q. What do Adjectives of the third Declension end in?

A. In *x* or *s* impure.

Q. With how many Endings?

A. With one Ending and three Genders; as, *fælix* is masculine, feminine, and neuter.

Q. Have you any other Adjectives that do not end in *x* or *s* impure, and yet are of the third Declension?

A. Yes; *par*, *vetus*, *uber*, *dives*, &c.

Q. What do you mean by *s* impure?

A. When a Consonant comes before *s*; as, *prudens*.

Q. What are there belonging to Adjectives which do not belong to Substantives?

A. Degrees of Comparison.

Q. How many Ways are Adjectives compared?

A. Two Ways.

Q. Which be they?

A. By their Signs and by their Endings.

Q. Which are your Signs in English?

A. More and most.

Q. Give the Signs in Latin?

A. *Magis* and *maxime*.

Q. Which are your Endings in English?

A. —er and —est.

Q. Give the Endings in Latin?

A. —ior, —issimus.

Q. Of what are these Endings made?

A. Of the first Case of the Word ending in *i*.

Q. Which is the first Case of a Noun Adjective of the first Declension that ends in *-i*?

A. The Genitive.

Q.

Q. Which of an Adjective of the second and third Declension?

A. The Dative.

Q. Do all Adjectives make --issimus in the superlative Degree?

A. No; Adjectives ending in ---er make ---errimus; as, *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*. And Adjectives ending in ---ilis make ---illimus in *facilis*, *humilis*, *similis*, &c.

Q. What is the Word in the first Place call'd?

A. Positive.

Q. What in the second?

A. Comparative.

Q. What in the third?

A. Superlative.

Q. How is the Comparative in or declined?

A. S. N. *Durior et durius*, Gen. *durioris*, &c.

Q. Are all Adjectives compared by their Signs and by their Endings?

A. No; Adjectives having a Vowel before *us*, use only their Signs; as, *pious*, *pius*, more *pious*, *magis pius*, most *pious*, *maxime pius*.

Q. What are Noun Substantives and Noun Adjectives call'd that differ from the common Rule of Declension?

A. Irregular, or Heteroclites.

Q. What Adjectives are compared irregular?

A. Good, *bonus*; bad, *malus*; little, *parvus*; great, *magnus*.

Q. How are Adjectives signifying Number declined?

A. Peculiarly; as, N. *unus*, *a*, *um*; G. *unius*; D. *uni*.

Q. How are the other Cases of *unus* declined?

A. Like *bonus*.

Q. What other Adjectives are thus (that is, like *unus*) declined?

A. *Totus*, *solus*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*, and *alius*.

Q. Is there no difference between the declining of these Adjectives and that of *bonus*?

A. Yes;

A. Yes; the six last want the vocative Case, and *alius* makes the neuter *aliud*.

Q. *How are duo and ambo declined?*

A. They want the singular Number. Pl. *duo, duæ, duo*; *ambo, ambæ, ambo, &c.*

Q. *How are all other Numerals declined?*

A. Alike in all Cases from four *quatuor*, to an hundred, *centum*; as, N. *quinque*, Gen. *quinque, &c.*

Of PRONOUNS.

Q. *What is a Pronoun?*

A. A Pronoun is a Noun implying a Person, but not admitting the Sign *a* or *the* before it.

Q. *How many Pronouns are there?*

A. Eighteen.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. Ego, tu, fui, ipse, ille, iste, hic, is, qui, quis, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, cujas.

Q. *How many of these have the vocative Case?*

A. Four; *tu, meus, noster, nostras.*

Q. *How many Persons are there?*

A. Three.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. The first, I, *ego*; the second, thou, *tu*; the third, he, *ille*, in the singular Number.

Q. *Which are the Persons of the plural Number?*

A. *Nos*, we; *vos*, ye; *illi*, they.

Q. *What are ego, tu, fui call'd?*

A. Pronoun Substantives.

Q. *What are they otherwise call'd?*

A. Pronoun Primitives of one Declension.

Q. *What are the rest of the Pronouns call'd?*

A. Pronoun Adjectives; or Pronoun Possessives.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*.

Q. *How many Ways are Pronoun Adjectives declined?*

A. Two Ways.

Q.

Q. What Pronouns doth the first Declension of Pronoun Adjectives with three Endings contain?

A. Those that end in us and er.

Q. How are they declined?

A. Like bonus and pulcher.

Q. Bonus makes bone, bona, bonum, in the vocative Case, is it therefore mee, mea, meum?

A. No; meus makes the vocative mi.

Q. What other Pronouns doth the first Declension of Pronoun Adjectives contain?

A. These; ipse, ille, iste, is, hic, qui, quis.

Q. How are they declined?

A. Like unus for the most Part.

Q. What is qui chiefly call'd?

A. A Relative.

Q. What is quis usually call'd?

A. An Interrogative.

Q. How does ipse differ from ille and iste in Declension?

A. Ille and iste make the neuter --ud.

Q. How is quid used?

A. Like a Substantive.

Q. What do aliquis, ecquis, nequis, fiquis, make the feminine singular and neuter plural in?

A. In ---qua; as, aliquis, aliqua. Pl. N. aliqui, aliquæ, aliqua.

Q. How is quisquis declined?

A. Like quis, with this difference only, quisquis makes the neuter quicquid, and not quidquid.

Q. What Pronouns does the second Declension contain?

A. Those Pronouns that end in ---as.

Q. What do they note?

A. A Nation or Country: as nostras, of our Country.

Q. Have you any English Pronouns? ——— A. Yes.

Q. For what Cases are I, thou, he, she, who, we ye, they, to be taken?

A. For Nominatives.

Q. For

Q. For what Cases are his, hers, ours, theirs, whose, to be taken?

A. For Genitives.

Q. What are you, yours, of yours, if they belong to one, to be latined by?

A. By *tu*, and *tuus*.

Q. What are they to be latined by if they belong to more than one?

A. By *vos*, *vester*.

Q. What are him, her, his, them, their, when they admit --self after them, to be latined by?

A. By *sui*.

Q. What are they to be latined by when they admit own after them?

A. By *suus*.

Q. For what Cases are me, thee, us, you, him, her, whom, to be taken?

A. For all other Cases, according to their signs or places.

Q. What is hereof used for?

A. For, of *this*.

Q. What is thereof used for?

A. For, of *it*.

Q. What is whereof used for?

A. For, of *which*.

The Declensions, with the Terminations.

Q. What is your English Rule to

Formis quinque suos inflectunt nomina casus?

A. Declensions of Latin Substantives are five.

Q. What is your English Rule to—*Fæmineum a primæ?*

A. The first Declension contains Nouns ending in *a*, of the feminine Gender.

Q. What Exceptions have you to this Rule?

A. — *Dama*, *verna*, et per *a*, *quæ sunt edita verbis*,
Ut sunt agricola, advena: of the common Gender.

Q. What is your English Rule to—*Mas est us, er, irque secundæ, um neutrum ejusdem?*

A. The

A. The second Declension contains Nouns ending in *us, er, ir*, of the masculine Gender ; *um* of the neuter.

Q. What are your exceptions to *us* of the second Declension?

A. *Alvus, humus, vannus, colus* and *domus* of the feminine Gender ; *pampinus* and *grossus, carbasus* and *rubus* of the common Gender ; *vulgus, virus, pelagus*, of the neuter in the singular Number.

Q. Have you any Exceptions to *er, ir, or um* of the second Declension? ——— *A.* No.

Q. What is your English Rule to ——— *Genera omnia, tertia, et omnes poenè caput fines?*

A. The third Declension contains Nouns of most Endings, and all Genders.

Q. What is your English Rule to ——— *Mas quartæ, us?*

A. The fourth Declension contains Nouns ending in *us*, of the masculine Gender.

Q. What Exceptions have you to that?

A. *Acus, idus, porticus et tribus, atque manus, ficus*, of the feminine Gender ; *penus* and *specus* of the common Gender.

Q. What is your English Rule to ——— *Fœmina quintæ es?*

A. The fifth Declension contains Nouns ending in *es* of the feminine Gender.

Q. What Exceptions have you to that?

* — * *A.* *Meridies* of the masculine, and *dies* of the common Gender.

Q. What is your English Rule to

Quâ mas exprimitur vel fœmina, vel genus id fert?

A. A Noun anywise signifying a Male is of the masculine Gender : A Noun anywise signifying a Female is of the feminine Gender, without Exception.

Q. What is your English Rule to

Vox utrumque notans, sexum communis habetur?

A. A Noun noting both Sexes is of the common Gender.

Q. Have you any Exception to that? ——— *A.* No.

Q. What is your English Rule to

Si fluvij, mensis, venti, vox propria mas est?

A. Pro-

A. Proper Names of Rivers, Winds, and Months are masculine.

Q. What Exceptions have you to Rivers?

A. Names of Rivers ending in *e*, as *Lethe*; or in *a* of the first Declension, as *Vaga*, are of the feminine Gender, except *Adria* only, which is masculine.

Q. Have you any Exceptions to Winds and Months?

A. No; they are all masculine without Exception.

Q. What is your English Rule to

Insula *foeminea* est, *urbs*, *regio*, *omnis et arbor*?

A. Proper Names of Countries, Islands, Cities, and all Names of Trees are feminine.

Q. What Exceptions have you to Countries?

A. *Pontus* is of the masculine Gender.

Q. Have you any Exceptions to Islands?

A. No.

Q. What Exceptions have you to Cities?

A. The Name of a City ending in *o*, as *Sulmo*; or in *i*, as *Philippi*; and *Agragas*, is of the masculine Gender. And the Name of a City ending in *e*, as *Præneste*; in *l*, as *Suthul*; or in *ur*, as *Tibur*, is of the neuter.

Q. What are your Exceptions to Trees?

A. *Spinus* and *oleaster* of the masculine Gender; *filer*, *robur*, *acer*, *suber*, of the neuter.

Q. What is your English Rule for

Æ dat prima, secunda dat *i*, *fibi* tertia vult *is*,

Quarta dat *us*, dat *ei*, genitivo flexio quinta?

A. The first Declension makes the genitive in *æ*, the second in *i*, the third in *is*, the fourth in *us*, the fifth in *ei*.

Q. Of what Gender are Nouns ending in *er*, *or*, *os*, *o*, of the third Declension?

A. Of the masculine.

Q. What is your Rule for that?

A. *Mascula* sunt *er*, *or*, *os*, *o*, ut *venter*, *mos*, *honor*, *ordo*.

Q. What are your Exceptions to *er*?

A. *Uber*, *tuber*, *verber*, *junge cadaver*, *gingiber* et *lacer*,
cicer,

cicer et piper atque papaver, ver, iter and spinther of the neuter Gender : And *linter* of the common Gender.

Q. *What are your Exceptions to or ?*

A. *Arbor*, of the feminine Gender ; *cor, æquor, marmor*, of the neuter ; *autor*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What are your Exceptions to os ?*

A. *Cos, dos*, of the feminine Gender : *os*, of the neuter ; *bos, custos*, and *sacerdos*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What are your Exceptions to o ?*

A. *Talio, perduellio, grando, caro*, of the feminine Gender ; *nemo, homo*, and *margo* of the common Gender.

Q. *Of what Gender are Nouns ending in s impure, x, aus, as, es, is, and Verbals in io, and words of more than two Syllables in go or in do ?*

A. Of the feminine.

Q. *What is your Rule for that ?*

A. *Fœminea impurum s, x, aus, as, fere et es, is, Et verbale in io, et polysyllabon in go vel in do.*

Q. *What do you mean by a Verbal in io ?*

A. A Noun derived from a Verb, and ending in *io*, as *lectio*.

Q. *What do you mean by a Polysyllable ?*

A A Word of many Syllables.

Q. *What are your Exceptions to impurum s ?*

A. — *Mons, pons, fons, densque, bidenque, tridenque, Occiuedens, oriens, et torrens, adde rudensque*, Of the masculine Gender : *Stirps, scrobs and adeps ; parens, infans, adolescens, princeps*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What are your Exceptions to x ?*

A. *Caudex, codex, pollex, podex, grexque, pulexque, Atque culex & apex, vertex, murexque, latexque, Ramex atque rumex, cimexque, forexque, calixque, Et fornix, volvox, tradux, quot et uncia in unx dat : As quicunx, deunx, &c.* of the masculine ; *cortex, filex, pumex, obex, imbrex, varix, calx, limax, judex, vindex, index, dux, conjux, forfex, auspex*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What*

Q. *What are your Exceptions to aus?*

A. None.

Q. *What are your Exceptions to as?*

A. *As, mas, vas vadis*, of the masculine Gender ; *vas vasis*, of the neuter ; and *anas*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What are your Exceptions to es?*

A. ————— *Pes, poples, & ames, Præs, paries, stipēs, palmes, cum termite, celpes, Et limes, trames, gurgēs, formesque, tudesque, Et verres, bes, —————* of the masculine Gender ; *æs*, of the neuter ; *ales & heres, interprees, comes, antistes, cum præside, vates, miles*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What are your Exceptions to is?*

A. ————— *Mugilis, natalis, aqualis & unguis, Callis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis, & ensis, Sic fustis, funis, panis, sic crinis, & ignis, Cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, piscis, & amnis, Et vermis, vectis, postis, lapis, orbis, & axis, Centussis, sanguis, vomis, cucumis, glis*, of the masculine Gender : ————— *Torquis, cum restē, canalis, corbis, clunis, finis, pulvis, item cinis, canis, patruelis, civis, & hostis, testis*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What are your Exceptions to verbale in io, et polysyllabon in go vel in do?*

A. None.

Q. *Of what Gender are Nouns ending in u, e, t, l, c, ur, en, us, ar?*

A. Of the neuter.

Q. *What is your Rule for that?*

A. *U vel e, t, l, c, ur, en, us, vel r, omnia neutra.*

Q. *What Exceptions have you to u, e, and t?*

A. None.

Q. *What Exceptions have you to l?*

A. *Sol* and *mugil*, of the masculine Gender ; *sal, præsul*, and *exul*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What Exceptions have you to c?*

A. *Halec*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What Exceptions have you to ur?*

A. *Furfur*, *turtur* *vultur*, of the masculine Gender ;
fur, and *augur*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What Exceptions have you to en?*

A. *Ren*, *splen*, *lien*, *peſten*, of the masculine Gender ;
cornicen, of the common Gender.

Q. *What Exception have you to us?*

A. *Mus*, *lepus*, of the masculine Gender ; *pecus*,
(Dans pecudis) *tellusque*, *palus*, *incusque*, *ſaluſque*,
Quodque ſenex, *juvenis*, *vir*, *ſervus*, nomen in *us* dant :
Of the feminine ;—*grus*, of the common Gender.

Q. *What are your Exceptions to ar?*

A. *Salar* and *lar*, of the masculine Gender.

Q. *What is to be obſerv'd of Nouns deriv'd from the Greek?*

A. That they keep the Gender of their Original.

Of I R R E G U L A R N O U N S.

Q. *How many Sorts of irregular Nouns are there?*

A. Three.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. Firſt, redundant ;—ſecond, deficient ;—third, variant.

I. R E D U N D A N T.

Q. *What do you mean by Nouns redundant?*

A. Nouns which in the ſame Caſe have divers Endings.

Q. *Give an Inſtance of a Noun that is redundant in the nominative Caſe.*

A. *Baculus*, *Baculum*.

Q. *Give an Inſtance of a Noun that is redundant in other Caſes.*

A. *Jecur*, Gen. *jecoris*, *jecinoris*.

Q. *What other redundant Nouns are there?*

A. Many Nouns of the neuter Gender.

Q. *What*

Q. What Nouns commonly are they?

A. Names of Feasts.

Q. Give an Instance of some of them.

A. Ancilia, Gen. —lium and —liorum; saturnalia, Gen. —lium, and —liorum, &c.

Q. In what other Cases are Nouns redundant?

A. Neuters in —ma make the dative and ablative in —matis or —matibus; as, poema, poematis and poematibus.

Q. Have you any other Nouns besides Neuters in —ma, that are redundant in the dative and ablative Cases?

A. Quinquatria makes Dat. and Abl. quinquatriis and quinquatribus.

Q. What other redundant Nouns have you?

A. Laurus, pinus, cornus, being of the second Declension, have also the Endings of the fourth in us and u.

Q. Have you any more?

A. Colus and vulgus, in the singular Number among the Poets, and domus.

II. DEFICIENT.

Q. Which is the second Sort of irregular Nouns?

A. Deficient.

Q. How many Ways are Nouns deficient?

A. Two Ways.

Q. Which be they?

A. In Number and Case.

Q. Which is the first Sort of Nouns that are deficient in Number?

A. Those that want the Plural.

Q. Which be they?

A. All proper Names; as John, Thomas, &c.

Q. Have you any other?

A. Most Names of Corn; as, triticum, Wheat, &c. Of Spices; as, gingiber, Ginger, &c.—Of Liquor; as cerevisia, Ale, &c.—Metal; as, aurum, Gold, &c.—Arts; as, logica, the Art of Reasoning, &c. ——— Vices; as, ebri-

ebrietas, Drunkenness, &c. — Virtues ; as, *fortitudo*, Courage, &c. — Diseases ; as, *cephalalgia*, the Head-ach, &c. — Ages ; as, *quadriennium*, the Age of four Years, &c.

Q. *How many Sorts of Nouns have you that want the singular Number ?*

A. Two.

Q. *Which be they ?*

A. First, most Names of Feasts ; as, *bacchanalia*, the Feasts of Bacchus.

Q. *Which is the second ?*

A. Other Names of Cities ; as, *Bajæ*, *Gabii*, &c.

Q. *What other Nouns have you that are deficient in Number ?*

A. Nouns in *u* vary not in the singular ; as, *cornu*.

Q. *What do you mean by varying not in the singular ?*

A. All Cases that Nouns in *u* have in the singular Number are alike, viz. the nominative, accusative, and vocative.

Q. *How are Nouns in u declined in the plural Number ?*

A. Regularly ; like Nouns of the neuter Gender and third Declension.

Q. *What other Nouns have you that are deficient in Number ?*

A. Nouns of the fifth Declension have only three Cases plural alike ; the nominative, accusative, and vocative.

Q. *What are your Exceptions ?*

A. Except *acies*, *dies*, *facies*, *res*, *species*, which have all their Cases in the plural Number.

Q. *Which is the second Way that Nouns are deficient in ?*

A. In Case.

Q. *Which is the first Sort of Nouns that are deficient in Case ?*

A. Aptots, or Indeclinables.

Q. *What do you mean by an Aptot or Indeclinable ?*

A. A Noun that has the same Ending in all Cases ; as, *Gummi*, *nequam*, *pondo*.

Q. *What*

Q. *What others have you?*

A. These Plurals; *quatuor, quinque, sex*, and so on to an Hundred, *centum*.

Q. *What others have you?*

A. *Tot, quot, &c.*

Q. *From whence is the Word Aptot derived?*

A. From a (Greek, which signifies *non*) and *ptosis*, (Gr.) *casus*.

Q. *Which is your second Sort of Nouns that are deficient in Case?*

A. Monoptots.

Q. *What are they?*

A. Nouns that have only one Case; as *exes, nauci, incitas, inficias, ingratiis, sponte, jussu, injussu, natu, permissu*.

Q. *From whence is the Word Monoptot derived?*

A. From *Monos*, (Gr.) *solus*, and *ptosis*, (Gr.) *casus*.

Q. *Which is the third Sort of Nouns that are deficient in Case?*

A. Diptots.

Q. *Whence comes the Word Diptot?*

A. From *Dis* (Gr.) *bis*, and *ptosis*, (Gr.) *casus*.

Q. *What are Diptots?*

A. Nouns that have only two Cases; as, *fors, forte; impetis, impete; tabi, tabo; repetundarum, repetundis; suppetiæ, suppetias*.

Q. *Which is the fourth Sort of Nouns that are deficient in Case?*

A. Triptots.

Q. *What are they?*

A. Nouns that have only three Cases.

Q. *How many Sorts of Triptots have you?—A. Two.*

Q. *Which is the first Sort?*

A. Those of one Ending in the nominative, accusative, and vocative; as, *cete, fas, nefas, instar, nil, nihil, necesse, necessum, volupe, grates*.

Q. Which is the second Sort?

A. Those of two Endings; as, Nominative and Accusative *tantundem*, Genitive *tantidem*.

Q. From whence is the Word *Triptot* derived?

A. From *Treis*, (Gr.) *tres*, and *ptosis*, (Gr.) *casus*.

Q. Which is the fifth Sort of Nouns that are deficient in Case?

A. Tetraptots.

Q. What are they?

A. Nouns that have only four Cases; as, Nom. *nemo*, Dat. *nemini*, Accus. *neminem*, Abl. *nemine*. — N. *vesper*, D. *vesperi*, Acc. *vesperem*, Abl. *vespere*.

Q. From whence is the Word *Tetraptot* derived?

A. From *Terrares*, (Gr.) *quatuor*, and *ptosis*, (Gr.) *casus*.

Q. What other Nouns have you that are deficient in Case?

A. Indefinites, Interrogatives, and Distributives.

Q. What is an indefinite Noun?

A. A Noun noting no certain Number or End; as *quisque*.

Q. What is an Interrogative?

A. A Word that asks the Question; as *quis*, who.

Q. What is a Distributive?

A. A Word noting Distribution; as, *uter*, whether.

Q. What Cases do they want?

A. The Vocative in both Numbers.

Q. What other Nouns have you that are deficient in Case?

A. *Dapis*, *ditionis*, *frugis*, *opis*, *precis*, *proceris*, *fordis*, *vicis*.

Q. What Cases do they want?

A. The nominative and vocative singular.

Q. What other Nouns have you that are deficient in Case?

A. *Vis* wants the dative singular.

III. VARIANT.

Q. Which is the third Sort of irregular Nouns?

A. Variant.

Q. *What do you mean by variant ?*

A. Nouns which vary from the common Rules of the Genders or Declensions.

Q. *How many Ways are Nouns variant ?*

A. Three Ways.

Q. *Which be they ?*

A. First, in Gender ; second, in Flexion ; third, in Gender and Flexion.

Q. *When are Nouns variant in Gender ?*

A. When they are of one Gender in the singular Number, and of another in the plural.

Q. *Give an Instance of such Nouns.*

A. *Cælum* is of the neuter Gender in the singular Number, and of the masculine in the plural: *Delicium, deliciæ ; epulum, epulæ ; nundinum, nundinæ ; balneum, balneæ*.—The Poets have *balnea*.

Q. *What other Nouns have you that are variant in Gender ?*

A. *Carbasus, jocus, locus, sibilus*, also *capistrum, filum, frænum, rastrum*, which make the plural in *i* and *a*.

Q. *Which is the second way that Nouns are variant in ?*

A. In Flexion.

Q. *What do you mean by Flexion ?*

A. Declension ; and comes from *flecto*, to decline.

Q. *When are Nouns variant in Flexion ?*

A. When they are of one Declension in the singular Number, and of another Declension in the plural.

Q. *What Nouns of this Sort have you ?*

A. *Vas* makes the genitive *vasis*, like a Noun of the third Declension ; but *vasa*, Gen. *vasorum*, like a Noun of the second Declension.—*Vis* makes *vires* in the plural.

Q. *Which is the third way that Nouns are variant in ?*

A. In Gender and Flexion.

Q. *When are Nouns variant in Gender and Flexion ?*

A. When they are of one Gender and one Declension in the singular Number, and of another Gender and another Declension in the plural.

Q. *What Nouns of this Sort have you?*

A. *Supellex*, Gen. *supellestilis*, is of the feminine Gender, and third Declension in the singular Number, and of the neuter Gender and second Declension in the plural Number: as, *supellestilia*, Gen. *supellestiliorum*.

Q. *What do you mean by Nouns differing in the End of their Cases from the common Type?*

A. Nouns that differ from the common Rules of Grammar.

Q. *What Nouns have you of the first Declension that differ from the common Rules of Grammar?*

A. *Anima*, *dea*, *equa*, *filia*, *liberta*, *mula*, *nata*, with such others.

Q. *Wherein do they differ?*

A. By making *is* or *abus* in the dative and ablative Cases plural.

Q. *What Nouns have you of the second Declension, that differ from the common Rule of Grammar?*

A. Proper Names ending in *ius*.

Q. *How do they differ?*

A. By making the vocative *iu i*; as, *Tullius*, vocative *Tulli*.

Q. *Have you any other Nouns that are not proper Names in *ius*, and yet end in *i* in the vocative Case?*

A. *Filius* makes vocative *fili*.

Q. *What other Nouns of the second Declension differ from the common Type?*

A. *Deus* makes the vocative like the nominative.

Q. *What Nouns have you of the third Declension that differ from the common Type?*

A. Names of Rivers ending in *is*; as *Thamisis*, the River Thames.

Q. *Wherein do they differ?*

A. By making the accusative in *im* and the ablative in *i*; as, *Thamesis*, *Thamesim*, *Thamesi*.

Q. What other Nouns have you that make the accusative in im, and ablative in i, besides Names of Rivers?

A. Amuffis, raucis, citis, tuffis, vis.

Q. Have you any others?

A. Some others are found in these Terminations im and i, chiefly among the Poets: Canalis, clavis, cutis, febris, navis, pelvis puppis, securis, strigilis, torquis, turris.

Q. What others have you?

A. Substantives made of Adjectives; as, aqualis, bipennis.

Q. What other Nouns have you that differ from the common Type?

A. Neuters in e, al, ar.

Q. Wherein do they differ?

A. In making the ablative in i; as, rete makes Abl. reti; — vestigal makes Abl. vestigali; — torcular makes Abl. torculari.

Q. Do all Nouns of the neuter Gender ending in ar, make the ablative in i?

A. Except far, hepar, jubar, nestar.

Q. What other Nouns have you of the third Declension that differ from the common Rule of Grammar?

A. Nouns call'd Gentiles, ending in as, atis, make the Ablative in e or i; as, Ravennas, Abl. Ravennate or Ravennati.

Q. What do you mean by Nouns call'd Gentiles?

A. Nouns noting a Nation or Country.

Q. What other Nouns have you of the third Declension besides Gentiles, that make the Ablative in e or i?

A. Affinis, amnis, anguis, avis, civis, ignis, vectis, unguis, imber, supellex.

Q. Have you any others?

A. The Poets sometimes put e for i; as, mare for mari;—and i for e; as, occiputi for occipute.

Q. What Adjectives are there that differ from the common Type?

A. Dives, hospes, sospes, pauper, make the Ablative only in e; memor only in i.

Q. Wherein do they differ?

A. According to the Rule of Adjectives of the third Declension, they should make the Ablative in e or i.

Q. What do Nouns making the Ablative singular in i, make the Plural in?

A. In ia; as, reti, retia.

Q. What do they make the Genitive plural in?

A. In ium; as, retium.

Q. Do all Nouns making the Ablative singular in i, make the Genitive plural in ium?

A. Except celer, memor, puber, strigilis, supplex, uber, vetus.

Q. What other Nouns have you that make the Genitive plural in ium?

A. Nouns ending in es, is, not increasing; as, nubes, nubium; piscis, piscium, &c.

Q. What do you mean by not increasing?

A. Nouns that have no more Syllables in the Genitive than they have in the Nominative.

Q. Do all Nouns ending in es, is, not increasing, make the Genitive plural in ium?

A. Except these, making the Genitive plural in um; vates, canis, juvenis, panis.

Q. What other Nouns are there that make the Genitive plural in ium?

A. Nouns ending in two Consonants; as, ars, artium; merx, mercium.

Q. Do all Nouns ending in two Consonants make the Genitive plural in ium?

A. Except adeps, celebs, consors, hyems, making the Genitive plural in um.

Q. Have

Q. Have you any other Exceptions?

A. Also Compounds in *ceps, fex, ops, pos, corpor,* *gener* ; as, *princeps, principum.* Many others sometimes leave out *i* ; as, *apum, prudentum* ; *bos* makes Gen. *boum*, Dat. *bobus*.

Q. Have you any other Nouns that make the Genitive plural in ium?

A. These also make *ium* ; *mas, vas, (vadis) dis, glis, lis, vis, cos, dos, os, (ossis) mus, plus, caro, lar, linter, venter, uter, cor, sal, nex, nix, nox, crux, fauces, manes, penates*, and a few others.

Q. What Nouns have you of the fourth Declension that differ from the common Type?

A. *Arcus, artus, lacus, partus, specus, tribus.*

Q. Wherein do they differ?

A. In making their Dative and Ablative plural in *ubus*.

Q. What others are there?

A. *Ficus, porticus, quercus, questus.*

Q. Wherein do they differ?

A. In making the Dative and Ablative plural in *ubus* or *ibus*.

Q. Are there any other Nouns of any other Declension that make the Dative and Ablative in ubus or ibus?

A. To those of the fourth Declension may be added *genu* and *veru*, of the third Declension, which make *genubus* or *genibus*, *verubus* or *veribus*.

Of a V E R B.

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A Verb is a Word that joineth the Signification of the Rest together?

Q. How many Sorts of Verbs have you?

A. Two.

Q. Which be they?

A. Personal and Impersonal.

Q.

Q. When is a Verb personal?

A. When it is varied by three Persons.

Q. When is a Verb impersonal?

A. When it is varied by the third Person singular only.

Q. How many Kinds of Verbs personal have you?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. Active, passive, and common.

Q. How do you know a Verb active?

A. By the Sign *do*, the Latin ends in *o* ; as, I *do love*, *amo*.

Q. How do you know a Verb passive?

A. By the Sign *am*, the Latin ends in *or* ; as, I *am loved*, *amor*.

Q. What do you mean by a Verb common?

A. Partly active, partly passive.

Q. What does the Verb common end in when it signifies passively?

A. In *o*.

Q. What is it call'd?

A. A Verb neuter ; as, I am sick, *ægroto*.

Q. What does the Verb common end in when it signifies actively?

A. In *or*

Q. What is it call'd?

A. Deponent ; as, I follow, *sequor*.

Q. What is to be observed in Respect of this last?

A. That a few are found in some Tenses to signify passively ; as *secutus*, having followed.

Q. What is to be observ'd in Respect of both?

A. That the neuter cannot take *r* to it, nor the deponent cast *r* away.

Q. What is the Verb am, sum, call'd?

A. A Verb substantive.

Q. How is it formed?

A. It hath a peculiar Form, with its Compounds ; as, I may, *possum*.

Q. How

Of MOODS.

Q. How many Moods have you?

A. Four.

Q. What do they express?

A. The Manner.

Q. Which are your four Moods?

A. Indicative, Imperative, Potential and the Infinitive.

Q. How do you know the Indicative Mood?

A. The Indicative declares the Thing.

Q. From whence comes the Word, Indicative?

A. From indico, to shew.

Q. How do you know the Imperative Mood?

A. The Imperative bids or commands.

Q. From whence comes the Word Imperative?

A. From impero, to command.

Q. How do you know the Potential Mood?

A. The Potential shews the Thing possible.

Q. From whence comes the Word Potential?

A. From possum, to be able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood call'd when a Sign of wishing goes before it?

A. An Optative.

Q. From whence comes the Word Optative?

A. From opto, to wish.

Q. What is the Potential Mood call'd after the Particles if, when, that, and the like?

A. A Subjunctive.

Q. From whence comes the Word Subjunctive?

A. From subjungo, to subjoin.

Q. How do you know the Infinitive Mood?

A. The Infinitive notes no certain Number nor Person.

Q. From whence comes the Word Infinitive?

A. From in (which signifies non) and finis, an End.

Q. Where does the English Imperative put the Person?

A. After itself, or else after its Signs, do, let.

Q.

Q. What Sign bath the English Infinitive commonly before it?

A. The Sign to.

Q. What have you besides Moods and Tenses, peculiar to the Latin?

A. Gerunds and Supines.

Q. How many Gerunds have you?

A. Three.

Q. How do they end?

A. In di, do, dum.

Q. How many Supines?

A. Two.

Q. What do they end in?

A. One active in um, the other passive in u.

Q. What are all these to be used for?

A. For the Infinitive.

Of T E N S E S.

Q. How many Tenses have you?

A. Five.

Q. What do they express?

A. The Time.

Q. Which are the five Tenses?

A. The present, imperfect, præterperfect, præterpluperfect, and future.

Q. What Time does the first Tense note?

A. The Time present.

Q. What Time do the three next Tenses note?

A. The Time somewhat past.

Q. What Time does the last Tense note?

A. The Time to come.

Q. How do you know the Tenses in English?

A. The Præters are made by d in the End; as loved; sometimes by t, as fought; sometimes by n, as slain; or by Change of Vowels; as, I teach, I taught.

Q. From whence do all the Tenses borrow their Signs?

A. From the Verbs do, have, may, shall, will.

Q.

Q. *What is the Sign of the present Tense Indicative?*

A. The present useth the Sign *do*.

Q. *What is the Sign of the imperfect Tense Indicative?*

A. *Did*.

Q. *What is the Sign of the præterperfect Tense Indicative?*

A. *Have*.

Q. *What is the Sign of the præterpluperfect Tense Indicative? ———— A. Had.*

Q. *What is the Sign of the future Tense Indicative?*

A. *Shall* or *will*.

Q. *What is the Sign of the present Tense Potential?*

A. *May* or *can*.

Q. *What is the Sign of the two first Præters Potential?*

A. *Might*, *could*, *would*, *should*.

Q. *Which are the two first Præters?*

A. The imperfect and præterperfect.

Q. *What is the Sign of the præterpluperfect Tense Potential?*

A. It keeps the Sign *had*.

Q. *What is the Sign of the future Tense Potential?*

A. *Shall* or *will have*.

Q. *What do all the Tenses make the Sign of the Verb in the second Person singular to end in?*

A. In *st*; as, *dost*.

Q. *What doth the present Tense make the third Person singular to end in?*

A. In *th* or *s*; as, *loveth* or *loves*.

Q. *What are you to observe in Respect of the perfect Tense?*

A. That the perfect makes its Sign so likewise.

Q. *What do you mean by so likewise?*

A. As the present Tense makes the third Person singular to end in *th* or *s*, so the perfect Tense makes its Sign in the third Person singular to end in *th* or *s*, also; as, *bath* or *has*.

Q. *From whence do the passive Tenses borrow their Signs?*

A. From the Verb *am*.

Q. *What*

Q. What is a Conjugation?

A. The Ordering of a Verb with its Tenses, Moods, Numbers, and Persons.

Q. How many Conjugations of Latin Verbs have you?

A. Four.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Quatuor ad formas verbum sua tempora flectit.

Q. How many Conjugations do there seem to be in English?

A. The English Conjugations seem to be two.

Q. How do you know the first English Conjugation?

A. The first changeth not the primitive Vowels in the Præters; as I love, I loved.

Q. How do you know the second?

A. The second doth change the primitive Vowels in the Præters; as, I teach, I taught.

Q. What does the first Conjugation in Latin make the second Person singular in?

A. In *as*, as *amas*.

Q. What the second?

A. In *es*, as *doces*.

Q. What the third?

A. In *is* short, as *legis*.

Q. What the fourth?

A. In *is* long, as *audis*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *As* dat prima, secunda dat *es*, *is* tertia, quarta.

*Q. Of what Quantity is *is* from *io*?*

A. Long.

Q. What Exceptions are there?

A. Except *capio*, *cupio*, *facio*, *fodio*, *fugio*, *jacio*, *lacio*, *quatio*, *rapio*, *sapio*, *specio*, with their Compounds; also *pario*.

*Q. Of what Quantity is *is*, in the Compounds of *pario*?*

A. Long.

Q. What

Q. *What is to be observed in Respect of all other Tenses besides the present Indicative and Imperative?*

A. That they form their Persons according to the final Letters, *m, i, o.*

Q. *What do you mean by the final Letter?*

A. The last Letter.

Q. *What is a before m in the Future Tense varied into?*

A. Into *e*; as, *legam, leges, leget, &c.*

Q. *What is to be observ'd in Respect of the Persons of the present Potential?*

A. That they are used for the Imperative throughout, as *amet*, let him love, &c.

Q. *What do Gerunds of the first Conjugation end in?*

A. In *andi, ando, andum.*

Q. *What do Gerunds of the second and third Conjugation end in?*

A. In *endi, endo, endum.*

Q. *Always?*

A. No; Verbs ending in *io* of the third Conjugation make *iendi, iendo, iendum.*

Q. *What do Gerunds of the fourth Conjugation end in?*

A. In *iendi, iendo, iendum.*

Q. *What does the first Supine of Verbs of the first Conjugation end in?*

A. In *atum*; as, *amatum.*

Q. *What does the first Supine of Verbs of the second and third Conjugation end in?*

A. In *tum*; as, *doctum, lectum.*

Q. *Always?*

A. No; Verbs in *io* of the third Conjugation sometimes make *itum*; as, *cupio, fugio, &c.*

Q. *What does the first Supine of Verbs of the fourth Conjugation end in?*

A. In *itum*; as, *auditum.*

Q. *What is to be observed of the imperative Mood?*

A. That in both Voices it has no first Person.

Q. What is a before r, in the future passive varied into?

A. Into e; as, legar, legērs, vel legere, legētur.

Q. What do the second Supines end in?

A. First atu; second and third tu; fourth itu.

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A Participle hath Case and Gender like a Noun; Tense, like a Verb.

Q. How many Participles have you?

A. Four; two active, and two passive.

Q. What may either of these be?

A. First present, second future.

Q. What is to be observed of the present Passive?

A. That it is also præter.

Q. What does the English of the Participle present active end in? — A. In ing; as, loving.

Q. What does the Latin of the Participle present active of the first Conjugation, end in?

A. In ans; as, amans.

Q. What of the second?

A. In ens; as, docens.

Q. What of the third?

A. In ens; as, legens.

Q. Always?

A. Io in the third Conjugation makes iens.

Q. What of the fourth? — A. Iens; as, audiens.

Q. What Sign hath the English future?

A. About to; as, about to love.

Q. What does the Latin of the Participle future in the first Conjugation end in?

A. In aturus; as, amaturus.

Q. What in the second?

A. In turus; as, docturus.

Q. What in the third?

A. In turus; as, lecturus.

Q. Always?

A. Io sometimes makes iturus; as, cupio, cupiturus

Q. *What in the fourth?*

A. In *iturus*; as, *auditurus*.

Q. *What does the English present of the Participle passive end in?*

A. In *d, t, n*; as, *loved, taught, slain*.

Q. *What does the Latin in the first Conjugation end in?*

A. In *atus*; as, *amatus*,

Q. *What in the second and third?*

A. In *tus*; as *doctus, lectus*.

Q. *What in the fourth?*

A. In *itus*; as, *auditus*.

Q. *What Sign hath the English future passive?*

A. *To be*; as, *to be loved*.

Q. *What does the Latin future passive end in?*

A. In *us*.

Q. *What in the first Conjugation?*

A. In *andus*; as, *amandus*.

Q. *What in the second;*

A. In *endus*; as, *docendus*.

Q. *What in the third?*

A. In *endus*; as, *legendus*.

Q. *Always?*

A. *Io*, makes *iendus*.

Q. *What in the fourth?*

A. In *iendus*; as, *audiendus*.

Q. *How is the active present declined?*

A. Like *prudens*.

Q. *How are the Rest of the Participles declined?*

A. Like *bonus*.

Q. *How is a Verb deponent declined?*

A. Like a passive.

Q. *Is there no Difference?*

A. A Verb deponent hath also the Gerunds, Supines, and Participles of an active.

Q. *What is to be noted in Respect of the Participle in us of a Verb deponent?*

C 2

A. That

A. That it is englished by the Sign *having*; as, *secutus* having followed.

Formation of the TENSES, SUPINES, &c.

Q. Which is the Root of all the Tenses?

A. The present Tense.

Q. From whence is the perfect Tense formed?

A. From the second Person of the present Tense.

Q. How in the first Conjugation?

A. By turning *as* into *avi*; as, *amas*, *amavi*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *As avi* format.

Q. How in the second Conjugation?

A. By turning *es* into *ui*; as, *doces*, *docui*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Es sibi* format *ui*.

Q. How in the third Conjugation?

A. By turning *is* into *i*; as, *legis*, *legi*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Is facit i*.

Q. How in the fourth?

A. By turning *is* into *ivi*; as, *audis*, *audivi*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Quarta dat is, ivi*.

Q. Do all Verbs make their perfect Tenses according to this Rule?

A. Many Verbs of the four Conjugations make their perfect Tenses otherwise.

Q. How many Ways do Verbs of the first Conjugation make their perfect Tenses otherwise than as into *avi*?

A. Four Ways.

Q. Which is the first Way?

A. In *vi*; as, *lavo*, *lavi*; and not *lavavi*.

Q. Which is the second Way?

A. Into *ui*; as, *domo*, *domui*; and not *domavi*.

Q. Which is the third Way?

A. *Do* makes *dedi*, and not *davi*.

Q. Which is the fourth Way?

A. *Sto* makes *steti*, and not *stavi*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. As *avi* format, *lavo* fed *lavi*, *juvo* *juvi*, &c.

Q. How many Ways do Verbs of the second Conjugation make their perfect Tenses, otherwise than *es* into *ui*?

A. Four Ways.

Q. Give the first Way?

A. In *di*; as, *video* *vidi*, and not *vidui*, &c.

Q. What is to be observed of those Verbs that make *di* in the præterperfect Tense?

A. That some repeat their first Consonant with a Vowel; as, *mordeo* *momordi*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Prandeo* item *sedeo*, *video*, format *deo* per *di*.

Pendeo habere *pendi*, *mordeo* vultque *momordi*.

Q. Which is the second Way?

A. In *li*; as, *geo* after *l*, as *fulgeo* *fulsi*, and some others.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Post *l*, *geo* vertitur in *si*.

Q. Which is the third Way?

A. Third in *xi*; as, *luceo*, *luxi*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Augeo* et *auxi*, *frigeo* sic *frix*i, sic *luceo*, *lugeo*, *luxi*,

Q. Which is the fourth Way?

A. In *vi* as those that end in *veo*, and others.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Fit *veo* *vi*, *ciceo*, sic *civi*.

Q. How many Ways do Verbs of the third Conjugation make the perfect Tenses otherwise than *is* into *i*?

A. Six Ways.

Q. Give the first way?

A. In *si*, as *go* after *r*, with many others; as *spargo* *sparsi*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Post *et r*, *go* *sibi* vult *si*.

Q. Which is the second Way?

A. In

A. In *xi* as Verbs ending in *bo*, *go*, *eto*; as *tratio trax*
rego, *rex*, *flecto flexi* and others.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Ho*, *go*, *eto*, syllaba vertitur in *xi*.

Q. Which is the third Way?

A. In *psi* as Verbs ending in *bo*, *po*; as *scribo scrip*
scalpo scalp, and others.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Bo vel po* fit *psi*.

Q. Which is the fourth Way?

A. In *ui*; as, Verbs ending in *lo*, *mo*; as, *colo colu*
vomo vomui, and others.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *O dat ui* post *l, m*.

Q. Which is the fifth Way?

A. In *vi*, as Verbs ending in *seo*, *no*; as, *pasco pavi*, *si*
fivi, and others.

Q. Which is the sixth Way;

A. In *ivi*; as, *peto petivi*, and others.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Et cupio*, *peto*, quartæ ritu flexa per *ivi*.

Q. What Verbs of the third Conjugation have you that
repeat their first Letters?

A. *Curro cucurri*, and others.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Multa hic verba duas gaudent geminare priores*.

Q. What Verbs have you that change their Vowels?

A. *Ago egi*, *fallo fefelli*, and others.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Quinque hæc a per e*, sibi formant.

Q. What Verbs have you that lose a Consonant?

A. *Vinco vici*, *rumpo rupi*, and others.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Vinco*, *scindo*, *findo*, *fundo*, *linquo*, *suum n*,
Rumpo, *m*, *perdit*.

Q. Have you any Verbs of two Præters?

A. *Pungo* makes *punxi* and *pupugi*.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Multa etiam geminant perfectum.*

Q. *How many Ways do Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make the perfect Tenses otherwise than is into ivi?*

A. *Three Ways.*

Q. *Which is the first Way?*

A. *In si, as sentio sensi; and not sentivi.*

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Fulcio fulsi, farcio farsii, sentio sensi, &c.*

Q. *Which is the second Way?*

A. *In xi; as, sancio sanxi.*

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Vincio, fancio per xi.*

Q. *Which is the third Way?*

A. *Venio makes veni.*

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Vento sed vult dare veni.*

Q. *How many Ways do Verbs compounded change their first Vowel?*

A. *Four Ways.*

Q. *Which is the first Way?*

A. *Into e, as damno condemno.*

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Damno, lacto, sacro, fallo, arceo, farcio, tracto, &c. vocalem primam præsentis in e, sibi mutant.*

Q. *Which is the second Way?*

A. *Into i, as tango contingo.*

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Cædo, cado, statuo, rapio, sic cano, lædo, &c. vocalem primam præsentis in i, sibi mutant.*

Q. *What is to be observed of this Kind?*

A. *That some keep the vowel of the simple perfect, in the compound perfect; as, inficio infeci.*

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Adjice et hæc, ago, emo, sedeo, &c. Quæ singula primam vocalem thematicæ, non perfecti per i mutant.*

Q. Which is the third Way?

A. Into *u*, as, *calco conculco*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. A *calco*, *alto*, *composita*, per *u* variant *a*.

Q. Which is the fourth Way?

A. Some cast away *a*; as, *claudio occludo*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Perdunt a*, *nata ex causo*, *quatio*, *lavo*, *claudio*.

Q. What is to be observed in Respect of the repeated Consonant with the Vowel in the præter Tense of the simple?

A. That it is omitted in the compound, as *intendo intetendi* and not *intetendi*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Compositum flecte ut simplex*, *geminatio cunctis sed perit*; —

Q. From whence is the imperfect Tense indicative formed?

A. From the second Person of the present.

Q. How?

A. By turning *s* of the first and second Conjugation into *bam*; as, *amas amabam*, *doces docebam*.

Q. How in the third Conjugation?

A. By turning *is* into *ebam*; as, *legis legebam*.

Q. Always?

A. Verbs in *io* make *iebam*; as, *facio faciebam*.

Q. How in the fourth Conjugation?

A. By turning *is* into *iebam*; as, *audis audiebam*.

Q. From whence is the future Tense indicative formed?

A. From the second Person of the present.

Q. How?

A. By turning *s* of the first and second Conjugation into *bo*; as, *amas amabo*, *doces, docebo*.

Q. How in the third Conjugation?

A. By turning *is* into *am*; as, *legis legam*.

Q. Always?

A. *Io* makes *iam*; as, *facio faciam*.

Q. How in the fourth Conjugation?

A. By turning *is* into *iam*; as, *audis audiam*.

Q.

Q. *From whence is the imperative Mood formed?*

A. From the second Person of the present indicative.

Q. *How?*

A. By casting away *s*; as, *amas ama, doces doce, audis audi.*

Q. *How in the third Conjugation?*

A. *Is* is made *e*; as, *legis lege.*

Q. *From whence does the potential Mood form its present Tense?*

A. From the like Tense of the indicative.

Q. *Which is that?*

A. The present.

Q. *How?*

A. By turning *o* into *am* of Verbs of the second, third, and fourth Conjugations; as *doceo doceam, lego legam, audio audiam.*

Q. *How in Verbs of the first Conjugation?*

A. By turning *a* into *em*; as *amo amem.*

Q. *From whence is the imperfect potential formed?*

A. From the like Tense of the indicative.

Q. *Which is that?*

A. The imperfect.

Q. *How?*

A. By turning *bam* of the first, second and third Conjugations, into *rem*; as, *amabam amarem, docebam docerem, legebam legerem.*

Q. *How in the fourth Conjugation?*

A. By turning *iebam* into *irem*; as, *audiebam audirem.*

Q. *From whence is the præterpluperfect Tense indicative formed?*

A. From the perfect of the indicative.

Q. *How?*

A. By turning *i* into *eram*; as *amavi, amaveram.*

Q. *From whence are the three last Tenses of the potential Mood formed?*

A. From the first Person of the indicative perfect.

Q. *Which*

Q. Which be they?

A. The præterperfect, the præterpluperfect and the future.

Q. From whence is the præterperfect Tense potential formed?

A. From the first Person of the indicative perfect.

Q. How?

A. By turning *i* into *erim*; as, *amavi amaverim*.

Q. Whence is the præterpluperfect Tense potential formed?

A. From the first Person of the indicative perfect.

Q. How?

A. By turning *i* into *issem*; as, *amavi amavissem*.

Q. From whence is the future Tense potential formed?

A. From the first Person of the indicative perfect.

Q. How?

A. By turning *i* into *ero*; as, *amavi amavero*.

Q. From whence is the infinitive present formed?

A. From the second Person of the indicative present.

Q. How?

A. By changing *s* into *re*; as, *amas amare*.

Q. Always?

A. In the third Conjugation *i* is made *e*; as, *legis legere*.

Q. From whence is the perfect infinitive formed?

A. From the first Person of the indicative perfect.

Q. How?

A. By changing *i* into *isse*; as, *amavi amavisse*.

Q. What is the Supine made of?

A. The Præter.

Q. How?

A. By changing *i* into *tum*, and casting away *u*; as, *amavi amatum*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. I fit *tum*, dempto *u*.

Q. What is to be noted in Respect of the Letters, *g*, *q*, *x*, before *tum*?

A. That

A. That they are to be turned into *c*; as, *legi lectum*, *liqui liſtum*, *vixi victum*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *G, q, x*, prope *tum*, in *c* verſis.

Q. What is *ui* in the præterperfect Tense commonly made in the Supine?

A. *Itum*; as *domui domitum*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Quod dat ui dat itum*, &c.

Q. How many Ways do Verbs make the End of their Supines, otherwiſe than in *tum*?

A. Two Ways.

Q. Which is the firſt?

A. Firſt in *ſum*.

Q. What do the Præters end in, that make *ſum* in the Supine?

A. In *di, li, ri, ſi*; as, *vidi viſum*, *ſefelli falſum*, *cucurri curſum*, *ceſſi ceſſum*.

Q. What are your Latin Rules for that?

A. *Di fit ſum*, *li, ri, ſum*; and *ſi fit ſum*.

Q. Which is the ſecond Way?

A. In *xum*; as, *fluxi fluxum*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Figo, flecto, necto, pecto, plecto, fluo, xum*.

Q. What becomes of the Letters that were repeated in the Beginning of the Præter?

A. They are caſt away in the Supine; as, *cecini cantum*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Geminatio nulla eſt*.

Q. What becomes of the *a* that was changed in the Præter?

A. It is reſtored in the Supine; as, *cecini cantum*.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Redit a*.

Q. What Difference is there between compound Supines and ſimple Supines?

A. Some Compound Supines, change the Vowel of the Simple;

Simple ; as, *notum, cognitum*, chiefly *a* into *e* ; as, *factum infectum*.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that ;*

A. *Pauca à simplicibus variant composita Supinis.*

Q. *From whence is the Participle present active formed ?*

A. From the second Person of its Tense.

Q. *Which is that ?*

A. The present.

Q. *How ?*

A. By taking *n* ; as, in the first Conjugation, *as ans* ; 2d, *es ens* ; 3d, *is ens* ; 4th, *is iens* ; as, *amas amans, doces docens, legis legens, audis audiens*.

Q. *What do Verbs in io of the third Conjugation make their Participle in ?*

A. In *iens* ; as, *facio faciens*.

Q. *From whence is the future Active in rus formed ?*

A. From the second Supine.

Q. *How ?*

A. By taking *rus* ; as, *amatu amaturus*.

Q. *From whence is the præter passive formed ?*

A. From the second Supine.

Q. *How ?*

A. By taking *s* ; as, *amatu amatus*.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that ?*

A. *Verba in or admittunt ex posteriore supino Participium, u verso per us.*

Q. *From whence is the Future, in dus formed ?*

A. From the Participle present Active—

Q. *How ?*

A. By changing *s* into *dus* ; as, *amans amandus*.

Q. *From whence does the Verb passive form its Tenses ?*

A. From the active.

Q. *How ?*

A. By turning *o* into *or*, *m* into *r* ; as, *amo amor, amem amer*.

Q. *From whence is the infinitive passive formed ?*

A. From the infinitive active.

Q. *How ?*

Q. *How?*—A. By changing *e* into *i*; as, *amare, amari*.

Q. *In all the Conjugations?*

A. The 3d Conjugation loseth *e* before *i*; as, *legere, legi*.

Of V E R B S Impersonal.

Q. *How do you know a Verb impersonal?*

A. By the Sign *it*; as, *it behoveth oportet*.

Q. *How is it used?*

A. In the third Person singular, throughout all Tenses and Moods.

Q. *What is to be observed in Respect of Verbs neuter?*

A. That they form impersonal Passives.

Q. *May the impersonal be applied to any other Person but the third?*

A. To all three Persons of both Numbers.

Of Irregular V E R B S.

Q. *How many Sorts of irregular Verbs have you?*

A. Three

Q. *Which be they?*

A. First redundant, second defectiv, third variant or Anomal.

Q. *How many Ways are Verbs redundant?*—A. Four.

Q. *Which is the first?*

A. First in the present Tense; as, *strideo strido*.

Q. *Which is the second?*

A. In the Perfect; as, *mereor, meritus sum, et merui*.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. Præteritum activæ et passivæ vocis habent hæc.

Q. *Which is the third?*

A. In the future; as, *sciam scibo*.

Q. *Which is the fourth?*

A. In the infinitive Mood; as, *fulgère fulgere*.

Q. *What redundant Persons does the Verb edo borrow from the Verb sum?*

A. *Es, est, estis, este, estote, essem, esse*.

Q. *What other?*

A. *Estur* is also used for *editur*.

Q. *What*

Q. *What other Redundancy have you in the Verb edo?*

A. The Compound makes two Supines, *comesum* and *corriesum*.

Q. *What do eo (and queo) of the fourth Conjugation make the imperfect Tense in?*

A. In *ibam*.

Q. *What do they make the Future in?*

A. In *ibo*, and sometimes *iam* in the Compound.

Q. *What does ambio make the Future in?*

A. Only *ambiam*.

Q. *What do the Gerund and Participle in oblique Cases use eū for?*

A. For *ie*; as *periens pereuntis*.

Q. *What Exceptions have you to that?*

A. Except *ambio*, which makes *ambiens, ambientis*.

Q. *What Cases are oblique?*

A. All, but the nominative and vacative.

Q. *How many ways are Verbs defective?*

A. Two Ways.

Q. *Which is the first?*

A. In the Perfect, as *Vado*.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Præteritum fugiunt aveo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco*.

Q. *Which is the second?*

A. In the Supine; as, *disco*.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Perfecto quæ manca supra, sunt manca supino*.

Q. *What other defective Verbs have you?*

A. *Capi, odi, memini*.

Q. *What Tenses do they form?*

A. Only the perfect and præterpluperfect; and in the potential Mood the future.

Q. *What other perfect has edi?*

A. *Osus sum*.

Q. *What does memini make in the imperative Mood?*

A. *Memento, mementote*.

Q. *What*

Q. What other defective Verbs have you?

A. Quæso, aio, inquam, inquit; aſſum, faxo, ſalve, ave, apage, cedo, explicit, inſit, ovat, ovans.

Q. What is to be obſerv'd of dor, and for?

A. That they are not uſed.

Q. What of the Imperatives ſei and fi?

A. That they are never uſed.

Q. Which is the third Sort of irregular Verbs?

A. Variant or Anomal.

Q. What do you mean by Variant or Anomal?

A. Thoſe Verbs that vary from the regular Form or borrow their Tenſes.

Q. Which are the Chief of them?

A. Poſſum, ſio, volo, nolo, malo, fero.

Q. Wherein do volo, nolo, malo, differ from the Form of the third Conjugation?

A. In the preſent Tenſes and alſo in the imperfect potential much alike.

Q. How are the Preſent Tenſes potential, vclim, nolim, malim, and the imperfect Tenſes potential, vellem, nollem, mallem, varied in their Perſons?

A. As ſim, eſſem, poſſim, poſſem, by the final m.

Q. What is the infinitive preſent of volo, nolo, malo.

A. Velle, nolle, malle; like poſſe eſſe.

Q. How is the imperative Mood of noli varied?

A. Like audi.

Q. How are the imperative Moods of all the Reſt varied?

A. They want the imperative Mood.

Q. What does ſio make the imperfect potential?

A. Fierem

Q. What does it make the infinitive?

A. Fieri.

Q. Wherein does fero vary from the regular Form?

A. Fero loſes the Vowel next to r, in theſe, fers, fert, fertis, ferte, fertote, ferrem, ferre.

Q. What does it make the imperative Mood?

A. Fer.

Q. What

Q. What other Verbs have you, that lose e in the End?

A. Dic, duc, fac; from dico, duco, facio.

Of A D V E R B S.

Q. What is an Adverb?

A. A Word joined to a Verb or Noun to declare their Signification.

Q. How many Sorts of Adverbs have you?

A. Two.

Q. Which is the first Sort?

A. Of Quality; as, well bene, ill male, &c.

Q. Which is the second?

A. Of Quantity; as, little parum, enough satis.

Q. How many Sorts of Adverbs may be reduced to the Head of Quality?

A. Three Sorts.

Q. Which is the first Sort?

A. Likeness; as, ut, sicut, &c.

Q. Which is the second Sort?

A. Comparison; as, well as, tam, quam, tum.

Q. Which is the third Sort?

A. Cause; as, for propter, wherefore quorsum, &c.

Q. How many Sorts of Adverbs may be reduced to the Head of Quantity?

A. Three.

Q. Which is the first Sort?

A. Time; as, now nunc, then tunc, &c.

Q. Which is the second?

A. Place; as, above supra, about circa, &c.

Q. What other Adverbs belong to those of Place?

A. Adverbs of Separation; as, without sine, absque, &c.

Q. Which is the Third?

A. Speech.

Q. How many Sorts of Adverbs are contained under Adverbs of Speech?

A. Four.

Q. Which

Q. *Which is the first Sort?*

A. *Wishing; as, would that, utinam.*

Q. *Which is the second?*

A. *Forbidding; as,—not, lest that, ne.*

Q. *Give the third?*

A. *Asking; as,—why, cur, quare.*

Q. *Which is the fourth?*

A. *Shewing; as, behold, en, ecce.*

Q. *What are many Adverbs made of?*

A. *Of Nouns.*

Q. *What do the English Adverbs end in?*

A. *In ly; as, wisely.*

Q. *What do the Latin Adverbs end in?*

A. *In e, ter, o, um; as, verè, sapientèr, rarò, solùm.*

Q. *What may a Noun repeated with by, for, from, best be latined by?*

A. *By an Adverb in im; as, Man by Man, viritim.*

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Q. *What is a Conjunction?*

A. *A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joins two Words or two Clauses.*

Q. *How many Sorts of Conjunctions have you?*

A. *Two,—Copulative and Disjunctive.*

Q. *Which are your Conjunctions copulative?*

A. *And, et, que, ac;—nor, neither, nec, neque, &c.*

Q. *Which are your Disjunctives?*

A. *Or, either, aut, vel.*

Q. *What is to be observed in Respect of all other Conjunctions?*

A. *To these may be referr'd all others.*

Q. *To which?*

A. *To Copulatives and Disjunctives.*

Q. *How many Sorts of Conjunctions may be refer'd to Copulatives?—A. Four.*

D

Q. *Which*

Q. *Which is the first?*

A. Casuals ; as, *that, ut, quod* ; —for, *nam*, &c.

Q. *Which is the second?*

A. Conditionals ; as, *if, si*, &c.

Q. *Which is the third?*

A. Illatives ; as, *therefore, ergo, igitur*, &c.

Q. *Which is the fourth?*

A. Adversatives ; as, *although, quamvis, etsi*, &c.

Q. *What Sort of Conjunctions may be refer'd to Disjunctives?*

A. Discretives ; as, *but, sed, autem, nisi, præterquam, tamen*, &c.

Q. *What is to be observed in Respect of Particles?*

A. That some begin a Sentence, that others follow.

Q. *Which Particles do most properly begin?*

A. *Et, vel, nam, sed*.

Q. *Which are they that do most properly follow?*

A. *Que, ve, enim, autem, vero, quidem*.

Of a PREPOSITION.

Q. *What is a Preposition?*

A. A Preposition is a Word set before other Parts of Speech, either in Apposition or Composition ; as, *by the Way, obviam*.

Q. *How many Sorts of Prepositions have you?*

A. Two.

Q. *Which is the first?*

A. Monosyllables ; as, *post, præ, trans, per*, &c.

Q. *Which is the second?*

A. Dissyllables ; as, *circum, ante, contra, præter*, &c.

Q. *Are all Prepositions used in Apposition and Composition?*

A. No ; Some Prepositions only compound a Word.

Q. *Which are your Prepositions that only compound a word?*

A. These ; *am, con*, [for *cum*] *dis, se, re, ve*.

Q. *What*

Q. *What does am signify in Composition?*

A. About ; as, *amputo*.

Q. *What does con signify in Composition?*

A. Together ; as, *confero*.

Q. *What do de and se signify in Composition?*

A. Apart ; as, *distratio, separo*.

Q. *What does re signify in Composition?*

A. Again ; as, *refero*.

Q. *What else does re signify?*

A. Against ; as, *resisto*.

Q. *What else?*

A. The opposite Sense to the simple Verb ; as, *retégo*.

Q. *What does ve signify in Composition?*

A. Without ; as, *vecors*.

Q. *Have you any Prepositions in English that only compound a word?*

A. Many in English ; as, *un, fore, mis, be, &c.*

Q. *What is to be observed in Respect of some Prepositions in Composition?*

A. Some in Composition change, or lose, or take a Letter for Euphonie, or better Sound.

Q. *What Prepositions are there that in Composition change a Letter?*

A. *Abs* before *f* is made *au* ; as, *aufero*.

Q. *What others are there?*

A. *In, con,* before *b, p,* change *n* into *m* ; as, *imbibo, compono*.

Q. *What others?*

A. *Ad* before *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t,* change their last Letter into the Consonant of the Word following ; as, *accurro, affero, aggero, allicio, annuncio, applico, arrigo, assumo, attraho*.

Q. *What others?*

A. *Ob, sub,* before *c, f, g, m, p,* change their last Letter into the Consonant of the Word following ; as,

*occurro, offero, oggannio, ommungo, opprimo, succedo, sus-
ficio, suggero, summoveo, suppono.*

Q. What others?

A. In, con, before l, m, r, change the last Letter into the Consonant of the Word following; as, illudo, immergo, irrigo, colludo, commoneo, corrigo.

Q. What others?

A. Per, inter, ex, before l, and sometimes before f, change their last Letter into the Consonant of the Word following; as, pelluceo, intelligo, effero.

Q. What Prepositions have you that in Composition lose a Letter?

A. Ad, ob, trans, dis, sometimes before a Consonant, lose a Letter; as, aperio, omitto, trajicio, divello: Con always loses a Letter before a Vowel; as, coëmo.

Q. What Prepositions have you that take a Letter in Composition?

A. Some before a Vowel take d, r; as, dirigo, prodigo, redeo.

Q. What is to be observed in Respect of the English Verb?

A. The English Verb hath often the Particle compounding after it; as, to go forth, exeo,——to come together, convenio,——to speak with, colloquor.

Of an INTERJECTION.

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. An Interjection is a Word of Passion; as, O! ob! prob! alas! hei! woe! vœ!

RULES for turning into Latin the English PARTICLES and PREPOSITIONS.

Q. Has the same English word always the same Signification?

A. No; the same English Word may diversly be latinized for its divers Significations.

Q. What

Q. *What is about to be latined by when in signifies concerning?*

A. By *de*; as, *de re*, about the Matter.

Q. *What is about to be latined by when it comes before a Noun of Time or Number?*

A. By *ad*, *circiter*, *circa*.

Q. *What is about to be latined by otherwise?*

A. By *circa*, *circum*.

Q. *What is afore, before, with a Noun, or alone, to be latined by?*

A. By *ante*.

Q. *What is afore that, before that, afore, before, with a Verb, to be latined by?*

A. By *antequam*.

Q. *What is after with a Noun to be latined by?*

A. By *post*.

Q. *What is after that, after, with a Verb, to be latined by?*

A. By *postquam*.

Q. *What is afterwards to be latined by?*

A. By *postea*.

Q. *What is after, with Manner, or Fashion, to be latined by?*

A. By *ad*.

Q. *What is all, when it signifies whole, to be latined by?*

A. By *totus*.

Q. *What is all to be latined by otherwise?*

A. By *omnis*.

Q. *What is all one, after the Verb is, to be latined by?*

A. By *idem*.

Q. *How is along, before a Substantive, to be latined?*

A. By *per*.

Q. *What is along with to be latined by?*

A. By *una cum*

Q. *What is as to be latined by*

A. By *ut*.

Q. *What is, as repeated, or so as, used in Comparison, to be latined by?*

A. By *tam-quam, cum-tum, æquè, perinde-ac, adeo-ut.*

Q. *What is, as much as, as great as, to be latined by?*

A. *Tantus, quantus.*

Q. *What is, as many as, so many as, to be latined by?*

A. By *tot, quot.*

Q. *What is, as like as, such as, to be latined by.*

A. By *talis, qualis.*

Q. *What is, as to, as for, as concerning, as much as, belongs to, to be latined by.*

A. By *quantum ad, quod ad, quoad.*

Q. *What is at, when it signifies near, to be latined by?*

A. By *ad.*

Q. *What is at to be latined by when it signifies in?*

A. By *in.*

Q. *What is become, when it signifies beseem, to be latined by?*

A. By *deceo.*

Q. *What is become, when it signifies be made, to be latined by?*

A. By *fio.*

Q. *What is both, when it signifies the Numeral two, to be latined by?*

A. By *ambo.*

Q. *What is both, when it is a Copulative and relates to and, to be latined by?*

A. By *cum-tum, et-et.*

Q. *What is but to be latined by?*

A. By *sed.*

Q. *What is but, when it signifies only, to be latined by?*

A. By *tantum.*

Q. *What is but when it signifies unless to be latined by?*

A. By *nisi or præterquam.*

Q. *What is but, when it comes after cannot, to be latined by?*

A. By *non.*

Q. *What*

Q. *What is but to be latined by, when it comes after nothing else?*——A. By *quam*.

Q. *What is by, when it signifies near, to be latined by?*

A. By *juxta*.

Q. *What is by to be latined by when it signifies from?*

A. By *a, ex, e*.

Q. *What is by otherwise to be latined by?*

A. By *per*.

Q. *What is by, for, from, before a Noun, best latined by?*

A. By an Adverb in *im*, as already shewn under Adverbs.

Q. *What is either, nither, when they relate to two, to be latined by?*

A. By *uterque, neuter*.

Q. *What is either, neither, when they signify or, nor, to be latined by?*——A. By *vel, ne c*.

Q. *What is even, to be latined by when it signifies also?*

A. By *etiam*.

Q. *What is even to be latined by when it signifies equal?*

A. By *par*.

Q. *What is Even to be latined by when it signifies Evening?*

A. By *vesper*.

Q. *What is for, when it signifies because, in the Beginning of a Sentence, to be latined by?*

A. By *nam*.

Q. *What is for to be latined by when it signifies because of, or in Reference to?*——A. By *ob, propter*.

Q. *What is for to be latined by when it signifies instead of?*

A. By *pro*.

Q. *What is for, with an Accusative, to be latined by?*

A. By *in*.

Q. *What is for, before a Noun of Time, to be latined by?*

A. By *ad, or in*.

Q. *What is how before a Verb to be latined by?*

A. By *quomodo*.

- Q. What is how, before an Adjective or Adverb of Quality or Quantity, to be latined by?*
A. By quam.
- Q. What is how to be latined by when it is put for that?*
A. By ut.
- Q. What is let to be latined by when it signifies permit?*
A. By sino.
- Q. What is let to be latined by when it signifies to hinder?*
A. By inpedio.
- Q. What is let to be latined by when it comes before know?*
A. By facio.
- Q. What is let to be latined by when it is a Noun?*
A. By mora.
- Q. What is like to be latined by?*
A. By similis.
- Q. What is like-like to be latined by?*
A. By ita ut, talis qualis.
- Q. How is like to be latined when it signifies to like?*
A. By probo.
- Q. What is more, before a Substantive or Adjective of Number, to be latined by?*
A. By plus.
- Q. What is more to be latined by otherwise?*
A. By magis.
- Q. What is most, afore an Adjective, to be latined by?*
A. By maxime.
- Q. What is most, before a Substantive, to be latined by?*
A. By plerique, plurimi.
- Q. What is ought, the Verb, to be latined by?*
A. By debeo.
- Q. What is ought after a Verb to be latined by?*
A. By quid, aliquid.
- Q. What is ought afore a Verb to be latined by?*
A. By quantum, inquantum.

Q. What

Q. *What is never so afore the Positive to be latined by?*

A. By *valde*, *optime*.

Q. *What is never a to be latined by?*

A. By *nullus*

Q. *What is no to be latined by otherwise?*

A. By *non*.

Q. *What is or no, the Dubitative, to be latined by?*

A. By *necne*, *annon*.

Q. *What is on or upon; when they signify concerning to be latined by?*

A. By *de*.

Q. *What is on or upon, after beget, depend, to be latined by?*

A. By *de*, *ex*, and *in* with an Accusative.

Q. *What is on or upon, after such Verbs as bestow, transfer, &c. to be latined by?*

A. By the same.

Q. *What is on or upon, afore the Noun, Side, contrary Part, to be latined by?*

A. By *in*.

Q. *What is over, when it signifies above, to be latined by?*

A. By *supra*.

Q. *What is over, when it signifies beyond, to be latined by?*

A. By *ultra*.

Q. *What is over, when it signifies through, to be latined by?*

A. By *per*, *trans*.

Q. *What is since, afore a Substantive, to be latined by?*

A. By *a*, *e*, *ex*.

Q. *What is since to be latined by, after a Noun of Time?*

A. By *abhinc*.

Q. *What is such, when it signifies so, to be latined by?*

A. By *talis*.

Q. *What is such, afore an Adjective to be latined by?*

A. By *tam*.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is that to be latined by, when it signifies this or the?*

A. By *ille*.

Q. *What is that to be latined by when it signifies which?*

A. By *qui*.

Q. *What is that to be latined by when it signifies to wit, or because that?*

A. By *quod*.

Q. *What is that to be latined by after see, hear, think, know, believe, wonder, hope, promise, rejoice, shew, say, or their Contraries?*

A. Constantly by *quod*.

Q. *How is that to be latined when it signifies but that, unless that, except that?*

A. By *nisi quod*.

Q. *How is that to be latined when it signifies because that?*

A. By *propterea quod*.

Q. *How is that to be latined when it signifies to that End, or so that?*

A. By *ut*.

Q. *How is that to be latined afore the potential Sign of a Verb?*

A. By *ut*.

Q. *How is that to be latined after the Verbs, pray, command, counsel, permit, desire, endeavour, take Care and the like?*

A. By *ut*.

Q. *How is that latined when it signifies lest that?*

A. By *ne*.

Q. *How is that latined when it signifies that not?*

A. By *ut*.

Q. *After what Verb are both to be used?*

A. After a Verb of Fear.

Q. *What is that not, after beware, or a Verb of prohibiting, latined by?—*A. By *ne*.

Q. *Wh*

Q. *What is the, repeated in such Speeches, the more, the more, latined by?*

A. The first is to be made by *quo, quanto*, the latter by *tanto, èo, hoc*.

Q. *What is then latined by?*

A. By *tunc*.

Q. *What is than after a Comparative latined by?*

A. By *quam*.

Q. *What is 'till, until, afore a Verb latined by?*

A. By *dum, donec*.

Q. *What is 'till afore a Noun latined by?*

A. By *ad, usque ad*.

Q. *What is very afore a Substantive latined by?*

A. By *ipse*.

Q. *How is very otherwise latined?*

A. By *valde*.

Q. *How is under, above, over, afore a Noun of Number, latined?*

A. By *minus, plus*.

Q. *How is under, above, over, otherwise latined?*

A. By *subter, supra*.

Q. *What is use, with a Verb, latined by?*

A. By *soleo*.

Q. *How is use otherwise latined?*

A. By *utor*.

Q. *What is which, who, when it is an Interrogative, or signifies whether, latined by?*

A. By *quis*.

Q. *How is which, who, otherwise latined?*

A. By *qui*.

Q. *How is within, afore a Noun of Place, Time, or Measure, to be latined?*

A. By *intra*, or *in* with an Ablative.

Q. *How is within otherwise latined?*

A. By *intus*.

Q. *How is without, when it signifies abroad, latined?*

A. By *foras*.

Q. *How*

Q. *How is without otherwise latined?*

A. By *sine*.

Q. *How is worth, the Verb, latined?*

A. By *valeo*.

Q. *How is the Noun Worth latined?*

A. By *dignitas* or *pretium*.

Q. *How is worth otherwise latined?*

A. It is otherwise a Sign.

Q. *How is yet, when it signifies nevertheless, latined?*

A. By *tamen*.

Q. *How is yet, when it signifies as yet, hitherto, latined?*

A. By *adhu*c.



SENTENCES,

O R,

CONSTRUCTIONS of WORDS;

C A L L E D

SYNTAX.

Q. **H**OW many Things are to be observed for making of Latin?

A. Two.

Q. Which are they?

A. Agreement of Words, and Government of Words.

Q. What is Agreement?

A. When the Words do suit together in some accidental Respect; as, Case, Number, &c.

Q. What is Government?

A. When one Word makes another following to be put in some particular Case or Mood.

Of Agreement of WORDS.

Q. How many Agreements are there?

A. Three.

Q. Which is the first?

A. Between the Substantive and the Verb.

Q. Which

Q. Which is the second?

A. Between the Substantive and the Adjective ; under which may be contained the third.

Q. Which is that?

A. Between the Antecedent and the Relative.

Q. How do the Verb and Nominative Case agree?

A. In Number and Person.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Verbum personale cohæret, &c.

Q. How do the Adjective and Substantive agree?

A. In Case, Gender, and Number, even when a Verb comes between.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Adjectivum cum Substantivo genere, numero, & casu consentit, ut, &c.

Q. How does the Relative agree with its Antecedent?

A. In Gender, Number, and Person.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Relativum cum Antecedente concordat, &c.

Q. Upon what does the Case of the Relative depend?

A. Upon the Word immediately joined to it in Sense.

Q. When is the Relative the Nominative Case of the Verb?

A. When no Nominative Case comes between the Relative and the Verb.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Quoties nullus nominativus interferitur, &c.

Q. What is the Relative to be governed of when a Nominative Case comes between it and the Verb?

A. Of the Verb, or some other Word in the Sentence.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. At si nominativus relativo & verbo interponatur, &c.

Q. When a Relative is placed between two Antecedents of different Genders, with which does it agree?

A. Sometimes with the former, sometimes with the latter.

Q. Give

Q. Give your Latin Rule for that ?

A. Relativum inter duo Antecedentia diversorum generum, collocatum, &c.

Q. What does the Relative stand as, in Respect of the words following ?

A. As a Substantive.

Q. What other words are used like the Relative ?

A. Quis, quantus, qualis, &c.

Q. How many Things are to be observed in the Agreements ?

A. Three.

Q. Which is the first ?

A. The Word Thing being left out, puts the Adjective in the neuter Gender.

Q. Give the second ?

A. Any neuter Adjective, infinitive Mood, indeclinable Word, or a Clause, may be in the Place of a Substantive.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that ?

A. Aliquando verbum infinitum, aliquando oratio, aliquando adverbium cum genitivo, &c.

Q. Give the third ?

A. Many Substantives singular, with a Copulative coming between them, will have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative plural.

Q. What if the Substantives be of different Genders or Persons ?

A. The Plural agrees with the masculine Gender and first Person afore any other, the second Person rather than the third, and the feminine Gender rather than the neuter ; but in Things without Sense, the Plural is to be put in the neuter Gender.

Q. When the Substantives are of divers Numbers, what does the Verb or Adjective best agree with ?

A. With the last and nearest.

Q. What

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Verbum inter duos nominativos diversorum, &c.

Q. How are the Words, of mine, of thine, of yours, of ours, coming after their Substantive, to be latined?

A. By meus, tuus, &c. as, a book of mine, liber meus.

Q. How is my, thy, our, your, &c. in such a Speech as this,——my Picture, [that is, of my Person] to be latined?

A. By the Pronoun Substantives, and are to be referr'd to Government; as, imago mei.

Q. Wherein may the Pronoun Primitive be understood?

A. Sometimes in the Pronoun Possessive.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Aliquando pronomen primitivum, &c.

Q. Are there any other Agreements?

A. There may be added two others.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When two Substantives come together, belonging both to one Thing, they shall be put both in one Case, tho' the Verb come between.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Substantiva ejusdem significationis in eodem casu, per appositionem connectuntur.

Q. Which is the second?

A. The Interrogative and Redditive must be put in the same Case and Tense.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Interrogativum et ejus redditivum ejusdem, &c.

Q. Does this Agreement always hold good?

A. Except the Question be ask'd by a Word that may govern divers Cases; or when the Answer is to be made by a Pronoun possessive.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Fallit hæc regula, quoties interrogatio, &c. aut cum per possessiva respondendum est.

Q. What

Q. What do you make the Question by to find out the Agreement?

A. By who or what, upon one Word of the Agreement, and that will find out the other.

Q. Which of them commonly finds out the Substantive?

A. Who.

Q. Which of them commonly finds out the Verb or Adjective?

A. What.

Q. How is the Relative found out?

A. The Relative needs not who or what, but itself is to be made the Interrogative.

Of GOVERNMENT.

Q. After how many ways is Government to be known?

A. By Signs and Words.

I. GOVERNMENT by SIGNS.

Q. What Signs make the Noun following to be put in a certain Case?

A. The Signs of, to, for, with, by, &c.

Signs governing the Genitive Case.

Q. When two Substantives of different Significations meet together, what Case is the latter, with the Sign of, to be put in?

A. In the Genitive.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Quum duo substantiva diversæ significationis concurrunt, posterius in genitivo ponitur.

Q. What Case doth an Adjective put absolutely in the neuter Gender require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Adjectivum in neutro genere absolute positum, &c.

Q. Into what Case is a Noun signifying the Praise or Dispraise of a thing to be put?

A. Into the Ablative; sometimes the Genitive.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Laus et vituperum rei effertur in ablativo, &c.

Q. What Case do Adjectives signifying Desire, Knowledge, Memory, Care, Fear, Power, Innocency, Thriftiness, and their Contraries, govern?

A. A Genitive.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Adjectiva quæ desideriam, notitiam, &c.

Q. What Case do Adjectives ending in ax, deriv'd from Verbs, govern?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Adjectiva verbalia in ax, etiam in genitivum feruntur.

Q. What Case do Nouns partitive, and Nouns signifying Number, require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Nomina partitiva, et numeralia, &c.

Q. What Case do Nouns of the comparative and superlative Degree, being taken partitively, require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Nomina comparativa et superlativa accepta, &c.

Q. When is a Noun taken partitively?

A. When it has the Sign of or among, after it.

Q. What Case doth the Sign of, after the Verb admonish, require?

A. A Genitive.

Q. What Case does the Sign of, after the Verbs accuse, condemn, acquit, or the Verb am, require?

A. A Genitive or an Ablative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Verba accusandi, damnandi, &c.

Q. What

Q. *What Case does in, after skilful, require?*

A. A Gentive.

The Dative Case.

Q. *What Case does to afore a Noun note?*

A. A Dative.

Q. *Always?*

A. No ; except *to*, after a Verb of Motion, or *to exhort, provoke, invite, incline, belong, call.*

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Omnia verba acquisitive posita adsciscunt dativum, &c. excipe verba motus, &c.*

Q. *What Case do Adjectives signifying Profit, Pleasure, Likeness, &c. govern?*

A. A Dative.

Q. *Give the Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Adjectiva quibus commodum, incommodum, &c.*

Q. *Do all such Adjectives govern a Dative Case?*

A. No ; some of them govern a Genitive.

Q. *Give the Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Quædam tamen ex his etiam genitivo, &c.*

Q. *What Case do Verbals in bilis, taken passively, govern?*

A. A Dative.

Q. *Give your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Verbalia in bilis, accepta passivè, dativo, &c.*

Q. *What is the Sign of or by, after a Verb or Participle passive, or an Adjective signifying passively, to be latined by?*

A. By *à* or *àb*.

Q. *Always?*

A. No ; sometimes it notes a Dative of the Agent.

Q. *Give the Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Passivis additur ablativus antecedente à vel àb, interdum dativus, &c.*

Q. *What Case does the Sign with note, after a Verb of comparing, or to meet?*

A. A Dative.

E z

Q.

Q. What Case does the Sign with or at, after to be angry, note?

A. A Dative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Verba minandi, et irascendi, &c.

The Ablative.

Q. What Case does the Sign with, signifying an Instrument, note?

A. An Ablative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Quodvis verbum admittit ablativum, &c.

Q. How is with to be latined, when it signifies together with?

A. By unâ cum.

Q. What Case does the Sign by note?

A. An Ablative of the Manner.

Q. What Case does the Sign for note?

A. An Ablative of the Cause.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Nomina regunt ablativum significantem causam, formam, vel modum rei, &c.

Q. How do you find out the Manner or Cause?

A. By making it the Question.

Q. What is the word that answers, how a thing is done?

A. The Manner.

Q. What is the word answering, For what, or why a Thing is done?

A. The Cause.

Q. What Case does the Sign for, after Verbs of buying, selling, &c. note?

A. The Ablative of the Price.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Quibuslibet verbis subjicitur nomen pretij, &c.

Q. What Case is at, after hold, the Sign of?

A. An Ablative.

Q. Always?

Q. Always?

A. No; for, at, afore these Words,—so much, tanti, tantidem,—how much, quanti,—less, under, minoris,—more, pluris, standing without Substantives, note a Genitive.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Excipiuntur hi genitivi sine substantivis positi, &c.

Q. What Case do the Signs on, at, before a Noun of Time, Age, Game, govern?—A. An Ablative.

Q. What Case does on, after the Verb, to lean, nitor, to feed, vescor, govern?—A. An Ablative.

Q. What Case does at, in Speeches such as these, at Table, at first Sight, at first Coming, note?

A. An Ablative.

Q. What Case does by, before Name, Birth, Country, or a Noun of Measure or Space, require?

A. An Ablative.

Q. What Case does the Sign of, after an Adjective, or Verb signifying passively, govern?

A. An Ablative of the Part.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Nomen partis effertur in ablativo, &c.

Q. What Case does of, after the words sick, weary, born, worthy, unworthy, note?—A. An Ablative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Dignus, indignus, fretus, &c.

Q. What Case does of note, after Verbs of filling, easing, emptying, depriving, ridding, spoiling, &c.

A. An Ablative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Quædam verba implendi, et carendi, &c.

Q. What Case does of note after words signifying Fullness or Emptiness?

A. An Ablative, sometimes a Genitive.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, egestatemve, &c.

Q. How is than, after a Comparative, to be latined?

A. It may be concealed in an Ablative following.

Q. How if than be express'd by quam?

A. Then the two Nouns compared agree in Case.

Q. Give your Latin Rule for that?

A. Comparativa quum exponuntur per quam, &c.

Q. What Case does the Sign in or at, before the Name of a City, note?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Omne verbum admittit genitivum proprii, &c.

Q. What if the Name of the City be of the plural Number, or third Declension?

A. It is to be put in the Dative or Ablative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Verum si proprium loci nomen, &c.

Q. What Case is to the Sign of, before the Name of a City?

A. Of an Accusative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Verbis significantibus motum ad locum, &c.

Q. What Case is from or by the Sign of, before the Name of a City?

A. An Ablative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. A loco aut per locum, in ablativo, &c.

Q. What Cases do the same Signs before Home or Country, govern?

A. The same Cases.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Humi, domi, militiæ, ruri, vel rure, &c.

Q. What is to be noted in Respect of the Sign to before home?

A. That the Sign to is commonly left out before home, as, I go home.

Q. How are the Signs to be express'd in all other Places?

A. By Prepositions,

Q. What

Q. What is nevertheless to be observed in expressing these Signs?

A. That many English Verbs have these Particles after them redundant, and then the Noun following is governed of the Verb without them; as, to admit of one, *admittere aliquem*, &c.

Q. Are these Particles only redundant after English Verbs?

A. No; but likewise after some Adjectives; as, the Midst of Winter, *media hyems*, &c.

II. GOVERNMENT of WORDS.

Q. Which is the second Thing to be observed in making of Latin?

A. Government of Words.

Q. What do you mean by Government of words?

A. Words governing Cases.

Words governing a Nominative Case.

Q. What Case do the Verb am, and other verbs signifying passively, require?

A. A Nominative Case after them, as agreeing with the Case before them.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Verba substantiva ut sum, forem, fio, et passivè significantia, utrinque nominativum admittunt.

Q. What Case does the Verb am require, when it signifies Possession or Duty?

A. A Genitive.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Sum genitivum postulat, quoties, &c.

Q. What is the Question made by, upon the Verb, to find out the Nominative Case?

A. By *who* or *what*.

The Accusative Case.

Q. What Case do Verbs signifying actively govern?

A. An Accusative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Verba transitiva cujuscunque generis, &c.

Q. What is to be noted in Respect of this Accusative Case?

A. That it consists, or may be used, with any other Case.

Q. What Case do Verbs Neuter admit of?

A. An Accusative Case of the like Signification; as to live a life, vitam vivere.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Quinetiam verba neutra accusativum admittunt, &c.

Q. What other Verb does the same?

A. Likewise the Verb to be hid, lateo; as, this is hid from me, hoc me latet.

Q. What Case do Verbs Defective, as away with, reach, govern?

A. An Accusative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Cedo accusativum postulat; ut, Cedo quemvis, &c.

Q. What Case are Nouns signifying Measure or Space most used in?

A. In the Accusative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Spatium loci in accusativo effertur, &c.

Q. What Case do Verbs of asking, also to conceal, to teach, to unteach, govern?

A. Two Accusative Cases.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Verba rogandi, docendi, celandi, duplicem, &c.

Q. What is the Question made by, upon the Verb, to find out the Accusative Case?

A. By whom or what.

The Genitive.

Q. What Case do Verbs to remember and forget, govern?

A. A Genitive, and sometimes an Accusative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Reminiscor, obliviscor, meminisci, genitivum, &c.

Q. What

Q. What Case do these Verbs, to pity, misereor miseresco, govern?

A. A Genitive sometimes a Dative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Satago, misereor, miseresco, genitivum regunt, rarius dativum, &c.

The Dative.

Q. What Case do Verbs which imply Relation, adding, or taking away, commonly known by this Sign to or for after them, govern?

A. A Dative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Omnia verba acquisitivè posita adsciscunt, &c.

Q. What are those Words that signify Relation, adding, or taking away?

A. Such are Words signifying Profit, Pleasure, &c.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Imprimis verba significantia commodum, &c.

Q. What others?

A. Such also are these Verbs, of telling, giving, &c.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Verba dandi et reddendi; verba promittendi, &c.

Q. What Case does the Verb am, with its Compounds, require.

A. A Dative, except possum.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Sum cum compositis, (præter possum) &c.

Q. What Case do English Verbs having these Particles after them, against, afore, before, after, at, between, on, upon, over, when they are latined by Verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, præ, sub, super, govern?

A. A Dative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Dativum postulant verba præsertim neutra.

Q. What Case do these Verbs of giving, do, dono, and esteeming,

esteeming, *as to count, to reckon*, *duco verito, habeo, puto, accipio, admit?*

A. Two Datives, besides their Accusative.

Q. *How are they usually known?*

A. By their Signs; as, *I givethisto youfor a pledge, &c.*

Q. *Are they always known by their Signs?*

A. No; the Sign of the Thing is often understood; as, *I count it to me an Honour; that is, for an Honour.*

Q. *Is there any other Verb that admits the like Dative?*

A. The Verb *am* admits the like Dative; as, *this is an Honour to me, hoc mihi gloriæ est.*

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Sum cum paucis aliis geminum adsciscit dativum, alterum personæ, alterum rei, &c.*

The Ablative Case.

Q. *What Case do Verbs of Cost govern?*

A. An Ablative of the Price.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Quibullibet verbis subjicitur nomen pretii in ablativo casu, &c.*

Q. *What Case do Verbs of esteeming, (commonly having the Sign worth after them) govern?*

A. An Ablative of the entire or greater Price.

Q. *What of an uncertain or smaller Price?*

A. A Genitive.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Excipiuntur hi genitivi sine substantivis positi, tanti quanti, &c.*

Q. *What Case does the Verb Worth or Value, valeo govern?*

A. An Ablative or an Accusative.

Q. *Give the Latin Rule for that?*

A. *Valeo etiam cum accusativo junctum reperitur, &c.*

Q. *What Case do Verbs of wanting govern?*

A. An Ablative and sometimes a Genitive.

Q. *Gi*

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Quædam verba implendi et carendi, &c.

Q. What Case does the Verb *potior*, to obtain, govern?

A. A Genitive or Ablative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. *Potior* genitivo aut ablativo jungitur.

Q. What Case do *fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, govern?

A. An Ablative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. *Fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, et similia, ablativo junguntur.

Q. In what Case are a Substantive and Participle, standing by themselves, [that is, neither the Nominative to the Verb, nor govern'd by any other Word] to be put?

A. In the Ablative Case, call'd *absolute*.

Q. What is the Latin Rule for that?

A. *Quibuscumque* verbis additur ablativus *absolute sumptus*.

Q. What word in English is usually the Sign of the Ablative Case *absolute*?

A. The Word *being*.

Q. Where is the word *being* omitted?

A. Before a Participle in *ing*, and in Latin always.

Q. In what Case is a Noun of Time mostly used?

A. In the Ablative.

Q. In what, when it signifies Continuance of Time?

A. In the Accusative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. *Quæ* significant partem temporis, in ablativo frequentius usurpantur, &c.

The RULE of the INFINITIVE.

Q. When two Verbs come together, the latter having no Nominative Case to it, what Mood is the latter to be put in?

A. In the Infinitive.

Q.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that ?

A. Quibusdam tum verbis, tum adjectivis, familiariter subjiciuntur verba infinita, &c

Q. What Case hath the Infinitive usually before it ?

A. An Accusative.

Q. What of an Impersonal ?——A. A Dative.

Q. What Case does the Infinitive govern after it ?

A. The like Case as the Verb itself.

Q. What Case has the Infinitive, to be, after it ?

A. The like Case as before it.

Q. What if it has a Dative of the Impersonal before it ?

A. It admits an Accusative after it.

Q. When are Verbs of the Infinitive Mood put figuratively or absolutely ?

A. When the Impersonal decet or cæpit is understood.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that ?

A. Ponuntur interdum figuratè et absolutè verba infinita, subaudito decet, cæpit, &c.

Q. Is the English Infinitive (known by the Sign to) always to be render'd by a Latin Infinitive ?

A. No ; It may be latined by ut or quòd, and a subjunctive Mood.

Q. May the English Infinitive be latin'd by any Thing else ?

A. That, betwixt two Verbs, being left out, the latter becomes an Infinitive, and the Nominative is made an Accusative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that ?

A. Verba infiniti modi accusativum ante se statuunt, emissâ conjunctione quòd vel ut.

Q. How is the Infinitive otherwise render'd sometimes ?

A. Sometimes by a Gerund, sometimes by a Supine, sometimes by a Participle in rus and dus.

Q. What Case do Gerunds and Supines govern ?

A. The same Case as their Verbs.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that ?

A. Gerundia et Supina regant casus suorum verborum.

Q. How

Q. How is the Infinitive to be render'd after a Noun that governs a Genitive Case?

A. By a Gerund in di.

Q. Give your Latin Rule for that?

A. Gerundia in di pendent a quibusdam tum substantivis, tum adjectivis, genitivum, &c.

How is the Infinitive to be render'd after such Verbs as, to provoke, to invite, to apply, to call, to do?

A. By a Gerund in dum, or a Substantive, and the Sign To, render'd by ad.

Q. Is the Infinitive to be made by a Gerund in dum, after any Thing else?

A. Also after a Noun, signifying the Person, Matter, or Instrument; thus—a Man or a Sword, to fight, &c.

Q. After any Thing else?

A. After these Adjectives, ready, slow, &c.

Q. How is the Infinitive to be render'd after a Verb of Motion?—A. By the first Supine.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Prius supinum activè significat et sequitur verba motus.

Q. How is the Infinitive to be render'd after some particular Adjectives; as, easy, facilis, &c.

A. By the latter Supine.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Posterius supinum passivè significat et sequitur, &c.

Q. How is the Infinitive Active to be render'd, after the Verb sum?—A. By the Future in rus.

Q. What is the Infinitive passive to be render'd by after the Verb sum?—A. By the Participle in dus.

Of the V E R B Passive.

Q. What Case does the Verb Passive govern?

A. The same remote Case as its Active.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Cæteri casus manent in passivis qui fuerunt activorum.

Q. What

Q. What Construction have Neuter Passives?

A. A passive Construction.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Vapulo, vāneo, liceo, fio, neutra passiva, passivam habent constructionem.

THE RULE of the PARTICIPLE.

Q. What Case does the Participle govern?

A. The same Case as its Verb.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Participia regunt casus suorum verborum.

Q. What if a Participle be used for a Noun that governs a Genitive Case?

A. It also governs a Genitive.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Participiorum voces cum fiunt nomina, &c.

Q. What Case do these participial Voices,—exosus, perosus, pertæsus, govern?

A. When they signify actively they govern an Accusative; passively, a Dative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Exosus, perosus, pertæsus, activè significant, &c.

Q. What is to be observed of natus, prognatus, fatus?

A. That they often omit the Preposition.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Natus, prognatus, fatus, sæpe omittunt, &c.

Q. How is the Participle in ing, with this Sign of, after a Noun governing a Genitive Case, to be render'd?

A. By the Gerund in di.

Q. How is the Sign before the Participle otherwise to be express'd?

A. By a Preposition, and the Participle by a Gerund in do or dum, or by a Substantive.

Q. What Preposition is the Gerund in do used with?

A. With a Preposition that governs an Ablative Case.

Q. Give

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Gerundia in do, pendent a prepositionibus, a, ab, &c.

Q. With what Preposition is the Gerund in dum to be used?

A. With a Preposition that governs an Accusative Case.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Gerundia in dum pendent a prepositionibus inter, ante, ad, ob, propter, &c.

Q. When may the Gerund in do be used without a Preposition?

A. When it signifies the Cause or Manner of doing.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Ponuntur et absque prepositione cum, &c.

Q. What is to be observed of the Gerund, especially in dum?

A. That it doth not well govern the Substantive following, but is better made an Adjective to agree with it.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Vertuntur gerundii voces in participia in dus.

Q. What is the Participle in ing, with a, the, or an Adjective, before it?

A. A Substantive.

Q. What is the Participle in ing to be made by when it is the Nominative to the Verb?

A. By a Substantive, or else by the Infinitive Mood.

Q. What is the Participle in ing, after such Verbs as, to leave, to leave off, to give over, to be made by?

A. By an Infinitive, or by a Substantive and the Preposition à.

Q. What is the Participle in ing, after a Verb of Motion, to be made by?

A. By the Supine; as, he went a hunting, abiit venatum.

Q. What is the Participle in ing coming after the Verb am to be latined by?

A. By the Verb; as, what are you doing, quid facis? —likewise these words awake, asleep; as, I am awake, vigito.

Q. How

Q. How is the Participle, having, coming before a Verb, to be latined?

A. By the Participle præter of a Verb Deponent; as, having spoken he set down, *locutus confedit*.

Q. By what else?

A. Or by the Præterpluperfect of the Verb, and *cum*; as, having heard this he departed, *hoc cum audisset abiit*.

Q. What is the Participle in ing, after the Sign of, to be made by?

A. By a Subjunctive Verb, and the Sign *of*, signifying *that*, is to be made by *quod*; as, I heard of your being sick, *audivi quod fueris ægrotus*.

Q. What is the Participle in ing, after the Sign for, to be made by?

A. By a subjunctive Verb, and the sign *for*, signifying *That*, is to be made by *quod*, as he was angry with me for doing it, *succensuit mihi quod fecerim*.

Q. What is the Participle in ing, after the Signs of or from, when they signify lest that, to be made by?

A. By *ne*; as, beware of being taken, *cave ne capiaris*; he dissuaded me from going, *dissuasit mihi ne irem*.

THE RULE of IMPERSONALS.

Q. What is to observed of Verbs Impersonal?

A. That they have no Nominative Case.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Impersonalia præcedentem Nominativum non habent, &c.

Q. What Case do these Impersonals, est, it is the part; interest, refert, it concerns, govern?

A. A Gentive.

Q. Always?

A. After the two last Impersonals, (*viz*) *interest*, and *refert*, the Pronouns, *me*, *thee*, *us*, *you*, *whom*, are to be expressed by these ablatives, *meâ*, *tuâ*, *nostrâ*, *vestrâ*, *cujâ*.

Q. What

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Hæc impersonalia interest, refert, genitivum personæ regunt; exceptis, meâ, tuâ, nostrâ. &c.

Q. What Case do these Impersonals, it shames me, or I am ashamed, pudet; it repents me, or I repent, pœnitet, &c. govern?

A. A Genitive, known by the Sign of or for, with an Accusative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. His impersonalibus subjicitur accusativus cum genitivo, pœnitet, tædet, &c.

Q. What Case do the Impersonals, it behoves, oportet; it delighteth, juvat, delectat, &c. govern?

A. An Accusative.

Q. Give the Latin Rule for that?

A. Hæc impersonalia accusandi casum exigunt, juvat, decet, cum compositis, &c.

Q. What Case do all other Impersonals generally govern?

A. A Dative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. In dativum feruntur reliqua impersonalia, &c.

Q. How may the English Verb must, be latined?

A. By the Impersonal oportet.

Q. In what Case must the Noun going before in English, follow the Impersonal oportet?

A. In the Accusative.

Q. How may the English Verb may, be render'd?

A. By licet.

Q. In what Case must the Noun going before in English, follow the Impersonal licet?

A. In the Dative.

Q. How may the Verb must be latined, otherwise than by the Impersonal oportet?

A. By the Verb est, and the Participle in dus used in the neuter Gender, with a Dative of the foregoing Noun; as, I must pray, oportet me orare, or orandum est mihi.

The RULE of ADVERBS.

Q. What Case do Adverbs signifying Plenty or Want govern?

A. A Genitive.

Q. What Case do the Words, ergo, and, instar, govern?

A. A Genitive.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Instar genitivum regit, &c.

Q. What Case do Adverbs of Time and Place govern?

A. A Genitive.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Quædam adverbia loci, temporis, et quantitatis genitivum post se recipiunt.

Q. What Case do these Adverbs, adversus, adversum, apud, circa, circiter, &c. govern?

A. An Accusative.

Q. What Case do absque, coram, palam, procul, sine, tenus, &c. govern?

A. An Ablative.

Q. What Case does the last also admit?

A. A Genitive plural.

Q. What Case do clam, subter, govern?

A. An Accusative or Ablative.

Q. What Case do en, ecce, govern?

A. A Nominative or Accusative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. En et ecce nominativo frequentius, &c.

Q. Where are tenus, versus, best set?

A. After their Cases.

Q. Where is the Adverb not, coming after the Verb in English, to be set in Latin?

A. Before it.

The RULE of CONJUNCTIONS.

Q. What is the Use of Conjunction Copulatives, and Disjunctives?—A. They couple like Cases together.

Q. Which

Q. *Which are your Conjunctions, &c.*

A. Et, atque, nec, neque, sive, nisi, præterquam, &c.

Q. *Do they always couple like Cases?*

A. Unless a special Rule requires a different Case; as, bought for a Penny and more, *emptum denario et pluris*.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. Conjunctiones copulativæ et disjunctivæ, &c.

THE RULE of PREPOSITIONS.

Q. *What Case do the Prepositions ad, ante, contra, inter, ob, per, post, præter, trans, govern?*

A. An Accusative.

Q. *What Case do the Prepositions, a, ab, de, e, ex, pre, pro, govern?*

A. An Ablative.

Q. *What Case do the Prepositions, in, sub, super, govern?*

A. An Accusative or Ablative in different Significations.

Q. *Where is the Preposition cum to be set, after me, te, se, qui?*

A. After them; as, *mecum, tecum, &c.*

Q. *What Case does the Preposition in the Compound govern?*

A. The same Case as alone.

Q. *What do you mean by alone?*

A. When it is not in Composition.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. Præpositio in compositione eundem casum quem, &c.

THE RULE of INTERJECTIONS.

Q. *What Case does O, used in calling or saluting, govern?*

A. A Vocative.

Q. *What in admiring or exclaiming?*

A. A Nominative, Accusative, or Vocative

Q. What, when latined by, heus, ohe?

A. A Vocative.

Q. What Case does it govern, when it is latined by ah, vah, heu, hem, proh?

A. A Nominative or Accusative.

Q. What Case does, alas! hei! wo! vœ! govern?

A. A Dative.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. O nōminativo, accusativo, et vocativo jungitur, &c.

Q. What Case do derivative Adverbs govern?

A. The same Case as their Primitives; as, similis similitudo, &c.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Quædam dativum admittunt nominum unde, &c.

Q. What Case does the Compound govern?

A. The same as the Simple; as, to use, abuse, utor, abator, &c.

Q. What Case does the Phrase, or Periphrasis govern?

A. The same Case as the single Word; as, I have need of, that is, I need Money; opus, or usus est mihi that is, egeo pecunia, &c.

Government of MOODS.

Q. Of what use are Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, in the Government of Moods?

A. They couple like Moods and Tenses together.

Q. How many Sorts of Particles best govern a Potential (Optative or Subjunctive) Mood, especially coming after a Verb, in the same Sentence?—A. Three.

Q. Which is the first?

A. Words used indefinitely, after the Verbs, to doubt, to inquire. &c. such as, who, what, &c. with their Compounds, whosoever, whatsoever, &c.

Q. When is a Word taken indefinitely?

A. When it is not used in a Question, nor in a particular, but general Sense.

Q. Which

Q. Which is the second?

A. Although, quamvis, etsi, tameſti, &c.

Q. Which is the third?

A. Not, ne (forbidding) governs an Imperative or Subjunctive.

Q. With what Mood are moſt other Words to be joined?

A. With the Indicative, unleſs the Senſe admits a Potential.

OF FIGURES.

Q. What other way of Speech have you, beſides the proper and regular Way?

A. There is alſo an improper and figurative Way of Speech.

Q. How many improper Ways of Speech have you?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. Firſt, Redundant; ſecond, Deficient; third, Variant.

Q. Which are the principal Figures, to which all the reſt may be reduced?

A. Firſt, Enallage.

Q. What does that ſignify? — A. Change.

Q. Which is the Second? — A. Elleipſis.

Q. What does that ſignify? — A. Defect.

Q. Which is the Third? — A. Pleonaſmus.

Q. What does that ſignify? — A. Redundancy.

Q. What is the Uſe of Enallage, in ſingle Words?

A. Enallage altereth or displaceth the Letters.

Q. What is altering of a Letter called?

A. Metaplaſmus, or Antitheſis.

Q. What is displacing of a Letter called?

A. Metatheſis, or Smeſis.

Q. What is the Uſe of Elleipſis in ſingle Words?

A. Elleipſis caſts away one or more Letters.

Q. What is the Use of Pleonasmus in single Words?

A. Pleonasmus adds one or more Letters.

*Q. What is casting away in the Beginning of a Word called?——**A.* Aphæresis.

Q. What is adding in the Beginning of a Word called?

A. Prosthesis.

*Q. What is casting away in the Middle of a Word called?——**A.* Syncope.

Q. What is adding in the Middle of a Word called?

A. Epenthesis.

Q. What is casting away in the End of a Word called?

A. Apocope.

Q. What is adding in the End of a Word called?

A. Paragoge.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. Prosthesis apponit capiti, sed Aphæresis aufert,
 &c.

Q. Of what Use is the knowing of these Figures?

A. It helps to understand the true Words, or true Order of Words.

Q. How does it help to understand the true Words?

A. Marking first, the Change or Loss of Letters; as, 'tis, ne'er, Even', can't, won't; that is, it is, never, Evening, &c.

Q. How does it help to understand the true Order of Words?

A. By marking secondly, The transposing of the Syllables or Particles; as, *which I repent of*; that is, *of which I repent*, &c.

Q. Of what Use is Enallage in Construction of Words?

A. It changeth the Number, Case, Tense, or Kind of the Word.

Q. Of what Use is Elleipsis in Construction of Words?

A. It casts away a Word or Words unnecessarily.

*Q. Of what Use is Pleonasmus in Construction of Words?——**A.* It adds a Word or Words unnecessarily.

Q. What

Q. What is Enallage of Number?

A. When a Substantive singular signifying *many*, may agree with the plural Verb or Adjective; as, *Part of the Men*, or, *Part are drowned*, *pars hominum*, or, *pars merſi ſunt*.

Q. What is to be noted in this Rule?

A. That the Gender of the Adjective agrees with the Genitive expreſſed or implied.

Q. What is your Latin Rule for that?

A. *Nomen multitudinis ſingulari, quandoque verbo vel adjectivo plurali jungitur, &c.*

Q. What is this Enallage called particularly?

A. Syntheſis.

Q. What muſt many a be latined by?

A. By a plural Substantive; as, *many a Man*, *multi homines*.

Q. What is Enallage of Caſe?

A. When it puts one Caſe for another; as, *that himſelf may live*; that is, *he may live*; *ipſum, ut vivat op-tant*; that is, *ipſe*.

Q. What is this Enallage called particularly?

A. Antiptoſis.

Q. What is Enallage of Tenſe?

A. When one Tenſe is put for another; as, when the Engliſh preſent is latined by the Præter; in ſuch Speeches as, *he is riſen*, or *up*, *ſurrexit*, &c.

Q. What is Enallage of the Kind?

A. When the former Substantive of ſuch Compounds, as *Day-time*, *Gold-cup*, *London-merchant*, *Sea-nymph*, is to be latined by an Adjective; as, *tempus diurnum*, *po-culum aureum*, *mercator londinenſis*, &c.

Q. Give ſome Inſtances of Elleipſis in Conſtruction of Words?

A. The Verb Substantive is often omitted; as, *like Maſter*, *like Man*; ut *Dominus*, ita *ſervus*.

Q. *Have you any other?*

A. The Nominative of the first and second Person expressed in English, is best left out in Latin; as, *sayest thou*, ais; *I say*, aio.

Q. *What is your Latin Rule for that?*

A. Nominativus Pronominum sæpe subauditur, &c.

Q. *What other Instances have you?*

A. The Noun Substantive, *Man*, or *Men*, is also often omitted; especially in Interrogatives, Numerals, Indefinites; as, *who*, quis; *one*, unus; *every-one*, quisque, &c.

Q. *What other?*

A. The Relative is oft left out; as, *pay the Money you owe*; that is, *which you owe*; solve nummos quos debes.

Q. *What other?*

A. Also the Interjection, *O*; as, *Sir*, Domine; that is, *O Domine*.

Q. *What other?*

A. *On* is used for, *go on*; *perge*, *up*; for, *get up*, surge.

Q. *Give some Instances of Pleonasmus in Construction of Words.*

A. Being afore a Noun or Participle, is omitted in Latin; as, *being sick*, ægrotus, or ægrotans.

Q. *Have you any other?*

A. *There*, or *it* afore *is*, in the Beginning of a Clause; as, *there*, or, *it is nothing*, est nihil.

Q. *Have you any more?*

A. *For*, between a Verb; and, *to*, the Sign of the Infinitive, is omitted in Latin; as, *I come for to buy*, venio emptum.

Q. *Have you any other?*

A. Many English Words are latined by one; as *it were*, quasi; *at length*, tandem, &c.

Q. *In*

Q. In turning English into Latin, and Latin into English, what are you to find out first?

A. The Verb, by the Sign do, or am.

Q. What Secondly?

A. The Nominative Case, by asking, who or what, with the Verb?

Q. What Thirdly?

A. The Case following the Verb, by asking, whom or what.

Q. What fourthly?

A. The Noun agreeing with the Case afore or after the Verb.

Q. What Fifthly.

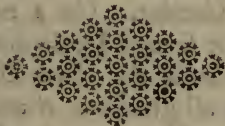
A. The Indeclinables.

Q. What Sixthly?

A. The Case following the Indeclinables, Prepositions, &c.

Q. What Lastly?

A. The Substantive with its Participle, which neither agrees with the Verb, nor is govern'd of any Word, (that is) the Ablative absolute.



MEMORIAL VERSES,

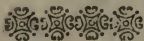
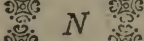
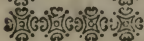
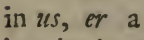
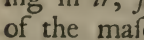
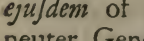
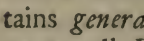
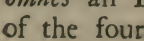
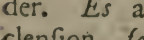
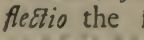

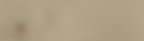
EXPRESSING

The DECLENSIONS, TERMINATIONS,

AND CHIEFLY

The GENDER of NOUNS, CONSTRUED.

The DECLENSIONS, with the TERMINATIONS.

in the genitive Case; *secunda flectio*, the second Declension, *dat* makes *i genitivo i* in the genitive Case. *Tertia flectio* the third Declension, *vult* will have *is genitivo is* in the genitive Case *sibi*, to itself. *Quarta* the fourth Declension, *dat* makes *us genitivo us* in the genitive Case. *Flectio quinta* the fifth Declension, *dat* makes *ei genitivo ei* in the genitive Case.

The G E N D E R S of N O U N S.

Vox a word *quâ* whereby *mas* a male *vel* or *femina* a female *exprimitur* is expressed, *fert* bears, (or is of) *id genus* that Gender; *vox* a word *notans* noting *utrumque sexum* both Sexes *habetur* is accounted *communis* of the common Gender. *Si* if *vox propria* it be the proper Name *fluvii* of a river, *mensis* of a month, *venti* of the wind, *mas est* it is of the masculine Gender; *insula* the proper name of an island, *urbs* a city *et* and *regio* a country, *et* and *omnis arbor* all proper names of trees, *feminea est* is of the feminine Gender.

The Genders of the third Declension, are known by these Endings.

Er a noun ending in *er*, as *venter* the belly; *or* a noun ending in *or*, as *honor* honour; *os* a noun ending in *os*, as *mos* a manner; *o* a noun ending in *o*, as *ordo* order *sunt* are *mascula* of the masculine Gender. *Impurum s*, when a consonant comes before *s*, as *mens* the mind; *x* a noun ending in *x*, as *pax* peace; *aus* a noun ending in *aus*, as *laus* praise; *as* a noun ending in *as*, as *pietas* godliness, *et* and *ferè* commonly *es*, a noun ending in *es*, as *seges* standing corn; *is* a noun ending in *is*, as *iris* a rainbow; *et* and *verbale in io* a noun derived from a verb *in*, and ending in *io*; *et* and *polysyllabon*, go a noun of more than two syllables, ending in *go*, *vel* or in

in *do*, as *arundo* a reed, *feminæa* are all of the feminine Gender; *u*, a noun ending in *u*, as *cornu* a horn, *vel* or *e*, a noun ending in *e*, as *rete* a net; *t* a noun ending in *t*, as *caput* the head; *l* a noun ending in *l*, as *mel* honey; *c*, a noun ending in *c*, as *lac* milk; *ur* a noun ending in *ur*, as *jecur* the liver; *en* a noun ending in *en*, as *omen* forespeaking; *us* a noun ending in *us*, as *onus* a burthen, *vel* or *ar*, a noun ending in *ar*, as *far* bread corn, *omnia neutra* are all of the neuter Gender. *Omnia Græco-Latina* all Greek nouns used by the Latins *servant* keep *genus* the Gender *sue originis* of their original.

EXCEPTIONS to the foregoing RULES of GENDERS.

I. MASCULINES.

Urbs the Name of a City *vel* either in *o*, ending in *o*, as *Sulmo*, *vel* or in *i*, ending in *i*, as *Philippi*, *mas est* is of the masculine Gender. *Agragas* the name of a town in *Sicily*, *quoque* also *Pontus* the name of a province in *Asia*, *arbor spinus* the sloe tree, *et* and *oleaster* a wild olive-tree, *quæ vox* which word *hujus formæ* is of this form. *Mascula* these nouns are of the masculine Gender, *sol*, the Sun, *ren* the kidneys, *splen* the spleen, *que* and *lien* the milt, *que* and *pesten* a comb, *salar* a trout, *lar* a Cottage, *et* and *furfur* bran, *turtur* a turtle dove, *vultur* a vulture, *pes* a foot, *poples* the ham, *et* and *ames* a cratch, *præs* a surety, *paries* a wall, *stipes* the stump of a tree, *palmes* a vine branch, *cum* with *termite* a maggot, *cespes* a green turf, *et* and *limes* a limit, *trames* a path way, *gurgēs* a whirlpool, *que* and *fomes* a chip, *que* and *tudes* a mallet, *et* and *verres*, a boar pig, *et* and *meridies* the noon day, *vox unica*, the only word,

quintæ

quintæ of the fifth Declension. *Mugilis et* and *mugil* a mullet, *natalis* a birth-day, *aqualis* an ewer, *et* and *unquis* the nail of a man's hand, *callis* a path-way, *caulis* a stalk, *follis* a pair of bellows, *collis* a little hill, *mensis* a month, *et* and *ensis* a sword, *sic* so *fustis* a club, *funis* a rope, *panis* bread, *sic* so *crinis* the hair, *et* and *ignis* fire, *cassis* an hunter's net, *fascis* a faggot, *torris* a firebrand, *sentis* a thorn, *piscis* a fish, *et* and *ammis* a river, *et* and *vermis* a worm, *vestis* a bar, *postis* a post, *lapis* a stone, *orbis* the brim of any round thing, *et* and *axis*, an axle-tree. As a pound weight *cum composito* with its Compounds, *vel* or *parte* part, *ut* as *Centussis* an hundred pound weight, *bes* eight ounces, *vas vadis*, a surety, *et* and *mas* a male, *sanguis* blood, *vomis* a plough-share, *cucumis* a cucumber, *glis* a dormouse, *mūs* a mouse, *lepus* a hare, *et* and *mons* a mountain, *pons* a bridge, *fons* a fountain, *que* and *dens* a tooth, *que* and *bidens* a fork with two teeth, *que* and *tridens* a fork with three teeth, *que* and *occidens* the west, *oriens* the east, *et* and *torrens* a brook, *que* and *adde* add, *rudens* a cable rope, *caudex* a stalk, *codex* a book, *pollex* a thumb, *podex* the fundament, *que* and *grex* a flock, *que* and *pulex* a fly, *atque* and *culex* a gnat, *et* and *apex* the top of a spear, *vertex* the crown of the head, *que* and *murex* a purple fish, *que* and *latex* a fountain of clear water, *ramex* a rupture, *atque* and *rumex* a four dock, *que* and *cimex*, a wood-louse, *que* and *forex* a rat, *que* and *calix* a cup, *et* and *fornix* an arch, *volvex* a caterpillar, *tradux* a vine branch that grows from tree to tree, *et* and *quot* as many nouns as *uncia*, the word *uncia* an Ounce *dat* makes in *unx* to end in *unx*.

II. F E M I N I N E S.

Nomen the name *fluvii* of a river *vel* either in *e* ending in *e*, as *Lethe*, *vel* or in *a* ending in *a*, as *Vaga*, *primæ* of

of the first Declension, *femineum est* is of the feminine Gender. *Alvus* a paunch, *humus* the ground, *vannus* a fan to winnow corn, *colus* a distaff, *domus* a house, of the second Declension. *Atque* and *acus* a needle, *idus* the ides of a month, *porticus* a porch, *et* and *tribus* a tribe, *atque* and *manus* a hand, *que* and *figus* a fig, of the fourth Declension. *Que* and *pecus* cattle *dans* making *pecudis* in the genitive Case; *que* and *tellus* the earth, *palus* a marsh, *que* and *incus* a smith's anvil, *que* and *salus* health, of the third Declension. *Cos* a whet-stone, *dos* a portion, *talio* like for like, *que* and *perduellio* high treason, *grando* hail, *caro* flesh, *arbor* a tree, *que* and *nomen* the noun *quod* which *senex*, the word *senex* *dat* makes in *us* to end in *us*, as *senertus* old age; *juvenis*, the word *juvenis* makes to end in *us*, as *juventus* youth, *ver* as *virtus* virtue, *servus* as *servitus* bondage.

III. NEUTERS.

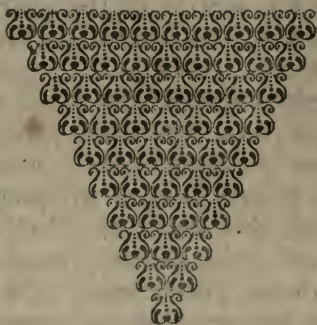
Urbs the name of a city *in e* ending in *e*, as *Præneste*; *l* ending in *l*, as *Suthul*, *vel ur* or in *ur*, as *Tibur*; *siler* an osier, (*arbor robur* an oak) *que* and *acer* a maple, *suber* a cork-tree, *et* and *uber* a dug, *tuber* a toad-stool, *verber* a stripe, *junge* join, *cadaver* a carcase, *gingiber* ginger, *et* and *laser* the herb Benjamin, *cicer* pease, *et* and *piper* pepper, *atque* and *papaver* a poppy, *ver* the Spring, *iter* a journey, *et* and *spinther* a clasp, *cor* the heart, *aquor* the sea, *marmor* a marble, *et* and *æs* brass, *os* a mouth or Bone, *vas vasis* a vessel, *neutrum est* is of the neuter Gender, *sic* so *quod* any noun which *non est* is not *variabile* declineable.

IV. COMMON.

Hæc these nouns *sunt* are *communis generis* of the common Gender (*sic* so *nota* known *poetis* to the Poets)

Poets) *pampinus* a vine leaf, *et* and *grossus* a green fig; *queis* to which *adde* add thou, *carbasus* fine linen, *que* and *rubus* a bramble, of the second Declension; *et* and *penus* provision, *specus* a den, of the fourth Declension; *et* and *torquis* a chain, *cum* with *reste* an halter, *canalis* a channel, *corbis* a basket, *clunis* a buttock, *finis* an end, *pulvis* dust, *item* also, *cinis* ashes, *stirps* the stock of a tree, *scrobs* a ditch, *et* and *adeps* fatness, *linter* a cock-boat, *margo* the brim of any round thing, *que* and *cortex* the Bark, *silex* flint, *pumex* a pumice stone, *obex* the bolt of a door, *imbrex* a gutter tile, *varix* a swelling vein, *que* and *calx* (*pedis pars*) when it is Latin for the heel; *adde* add thou *dies* a day, *que vox* which word *est* is *sola* only *mas* of the masculine Gender *numero secundo* in the plural number; *halec* a herring *feminea* is of the feminine Gender; *sal* salt, *vulgus* the common people, *virus* poison, *pelagus* the sea, *mas* is of the masculine gender, *etiam* also *quinque hæc* these five *sunt* are *neutralia* of the neuter Gender *numero primo* in the singular Number; *his* add to these *plura nomina* more nouns *que* which *notans* note *utrumque sexum* both sexes, (*queis* to which *genus certum est* there is a certain Gender *ut* as *mentio* mention *fit* is made *proprii sexus* of the proper sex; *ut* as *sunt* are *homo* a man or woman, *bos* a bull or cow, *dama* a buck or doe, *canis* a dog or bitch, *limax* a snail, *et* and *anas* a duck or drake, *grus* a crane, *nemo* no-body, *parens* a father or mother, *infans* an infant, *adolescens* a young man, *ales* a bird, *et* and *heres* an heir, *interpretis* an interpreter, *comes* a companion, *antistes* a chief, *cum* with *præside* a president, *vates* a prophet, *miles* a soldier, *et* and *affinis* a kinsman, *patruelis* a cousin, *civis* a citizen, *et* and *hostis* an enemy, *testis* a witness, *custos* a keeper, *atque* and *presul* a prelate, *et* and *exul* a banished person, *autor* an author, *fur* a thief, *augur* a soothsayer, *judex* a judge, *vindex* a revenger, *simul* also *index* a forefinger, *dux* a captain, *conjux* an husband or wife, *verna* a slave,

a slave, *et* and *per* a nouns ending in a *quæ* which *sunt* are *edita* deriv'd *verbis* from verbs, *ut* as *sunt* are *agricola* an husbandman, *advena* a stranger, *sic* so in *sine quibus*, *ceps* words that end in *ceps*, *ut* as *princeps* a prince, *fex* ending in *fex*, as *ferfex* a pair of sheers, *cen* ending in *cen*, as *cornicen* an horn-winder, *spex* ending in *spex*, as *auspex* a sooth-sayer.



MEMORIAL VERSES

FOR FORMING

The VERBS, CONSTRUED.

***** *ERBUM* a verb *flectit* conjugates *sua tempora*
V its Tenses *quatuor ad formas* after four manner
of ways; *prima* the first conjugation *dat* makes
as in the second person of the present tense;
secunda the second conjugation *dat* makes *es* in the second
person of the present tense; *tertia* the third conjugation
dat makes *is* short in the second person of the present
tense; *quarta* the fourth conjugation *dat* makes *is*
long in the second person of the present tense.

FORMATION of the PERFECT TENSE.

First CONJUGATION.

As in the second person of the present Tense *format*
forms *avi* in the præterperfect tense; *sed* but *lavo* to wash,
dat makes *lavi*, and not *lavavi*; *juvo* to help *juvi*, and not
juvavi; *mico* to shine *dat* makes *micui*, and not *micavi*; *frico*
to rub *fricui*, and not *fricavi*; *crepo* to crack *crepui*, and
not *crepavi*; *seco* to cut *secui*, and not *secavi*; *que* and
domo to tame *domui*, and not *domavi*; *sic* so *sono* to sound
vult will have *sonui*, and not *sonavi*; *tono* to thunder *tonui*,
and not *tonavi*; *veto* to forbid *vetui*, and not *vetavi*;
do to give *dedi*, and not *davi*; *sto* to stand *steti*, and not
stavi.

G

Second

Second CONJUGATION.

Es in the second person of the present tense *format* forms *ui* in the præterperfect tense *sibi* to itself: *geo* the termination *geo* post *l* coming after *l* *vertitur* is turned in *si* into *si*; *ardeo* to burn, *rideo* to laugh, *suadeo* to persuade, *et* and *urgeo* to urge, *sic* also *faciunt* make *si* in the præterperfect tense; *item* also *hæreo* to stick fast makes *hæsi*, *mulceo* to assuage makes *mulsi*, *torqueo* to wrest makes *torsi*, *a* from *maneo* to tarry *mansi*, *jubeo* to command *jussi*, *et* and *augeo* to encrease *auxi*, *sic* so *frigeo* to be cold *frixi*, *sic* so *luceo* to shine, *lugeo* to lament *luxi*.

Veo the termination *veo* *fit* is made *vi* in the præterperfect tense, *sic* so *cileo* to trouble *civi*, *sic* so *fleo* to weep *flevi*, *sic* so *neo* to spin *vult* will *formare* form *nevi*, *vieo* to wind about with twigg's *vult* will *formare* form *vievi*.

Prandeo to dine, *item* also *sedeo* to sit, *video* to see, *formant* form *deo* the termination *deo* per *di* into *di*; *pendeo* to hang *vult* will *habere* have *pendi*, *que* and *mordeo* to bite *vult* will *habere* have *momordi*, *spondeo* to betroth *vult* will *habere* have *sponsi*, *que* and *tandeo* to clip or shear *vult* will *habere* have *tondi*.

Third CONJUGATION.

Is in the second person of the present tense *facit* makes *i* in the præterperfect tense: *sed* but *ho* the syllable *ho*, *go* the syllable *go*, *eto* the syllable *eto* *vertitur* is turned in *xi*. *Quibus* to which *adde* add thou *coquo* to boil, *dico* to say, *duco* to lead, *struo* to build, *fluo* to flow, *vivo* to live: *deme* except *lego* to read *legi*: *et* and *go* the termination *go* post *r* coming after *r* *vult* will have *si*:

Quoque also *hæc* these Verbs, *rado* to shave, *lædo* to hurt, *ludo* to play, *divido* to divide, *trudo* to thrust, *claudio* to shut up, *plaudo* to clap hands for joy, *rodo* to gnaw,

gnaw, *ex do* from the termination *do semper* always *faciunt* make *fi*: *mitto* to send *miſi*; *uro* to burn, *gero* to bear, *cedo* to yield, *premo* to preſs, *geminant s* double s.

Bo the termination *bo*, *vel* or *po* the termination *po ſi* is made *poſi*; *bibo* to drink, *lambo* to lick, *ſcabo* to ſcratch, *variant* differ *nil* nothing from *is facit i*. *Como* to comb, *promo* to draw, *demo* to take away, *ſumo* to conſume, *temno* to deſpiſe, *iiidem* alſo *faciunt* make *poſi*.

O the letter o *poſt l* coming after the letter l, which makes the termination *lo*, *dat* makes *ui* in the præterperfect tenſe: o the letter o *poſt m* coming after the letter m, which makes the termination *mo*, *dat* makes *ui* in the præterperfect tenſe; *psallo* to ſing, *ſallo* to ſeaſon with ſalt, *emo* to buy, *tantum* only make *i* in the præterperfect tenſe. *Etiam* alſo *hic* here in theſe verbs o the letter o *vertitur* is changed *per ui* into *ui*; *pinſo* to bake, *ſtrepo* to make a noiſe, *ſterto* to ſnort, *texo* to weave, *ſic ſo rapio* to ſnatch *rapui*, *meto* to mow *habebit* will have *meſſui*.

Sco the termination *ſco*, *vel* or *no* the termination *no ſi* is made *vi*; *ſimul* alſo *hæc* theſe verbs, *acceſſo* to call upon, *laceſſo* to provoke, *et* and *cupio* to deſire, *peto* to aſk, *flexa* are declined *ritu* after the manner *quartæ* of the fourth conjugation *per ivi* into *ivi*.

Vinco to overcome, *ſcindo* to cut, *ſindo* to cleave, *funco* to pour out, *linquo* to leave, *perdunt* loſe, *ſuum n* their n in the præterperfect tenſe; *rumpo* to break *perdit* loſes *m* in the præterperfect tenſe. *Quinque hæc* theſe five *formant* form *a* the letter a *per e* into *e*; *frango* to break *fregi*, *et* and *ago* to do *egi*: *ſic ſo capio* to take, *que* and *facio* to make, *et* and *jacio* to caſt: *pono* to put *dat* makes *poſui*, *gigno* to beget *dat* makes *genui*. *Quæro* to ſeek *quæſivi*, *ſperno* to deſpiſe *ſprevi*, *terro* to rub *trivi*, *ſterno* to ſtraw *ſtravi*; *ſiſto actvium* the active verb *ſiſto* to make, to ſtand *vult* will have *ſtiti*.

Hic in this conjugation *multa verba* many verbs *gaudent* rejoice *geminare* to double *duas priores* their two firſt

letters, *ut* as *curro* to run, *posco* to require, *pedo* to break wind backward, *pendo* to hang, *quoque* also *tendo* to bend; *disco* to learn, repeats its two first letters, *s* the letter *s* *dempto* being taken away; *tundo* to knock repeats its two first letters, *n* the letter *n* *dempto* being taken away: *septem* seven verbs *adhibent* make use of *e* in their repeated letters, *nempe* to wit, *hæc* these *cum medio i* with *i* in the middle, *cædo* to beat, *cado* to fall, *sic* so *cano* to sing, *tango* to touch: *cum medio e* with *e* in the middle, *fallo* to deceive, *pario* to bring forth: *pello* to drive out *dat* makes *pepuli*.

And *Etiam* also *multa verba* many verbs *geminant* double *perfectum* the preterperfect tense, *ut* as *parco* to spare, *perperi* *et* and *antiquum* the old preterperfect tense *parsi*; *vello* to pluck up by the roots *velli*, *quoque* also *vulsi*; *verro* to crush *dat* makes *verri*, *et* and *verfi*; *pluo* to rain, *rite* by right, *plui* *et* and *pluivi*; *pungo* to prick *dat* makes *pupugi* *et* and *punxi*: *sero* *semino* when *sero* is latin for to sow it makes *sevi* in the preterperfect tense, *sensu alio* in another sense it makes *serui*: *capeffo* to take in hand *vult* will have *capeffivi* *que* and *capeffi*: *sapio* to be wise *vult* will have *sapivi* *et* and *sapui*; *necto* to knit, *pecto* to comb *exui*, *et* and *exi*. *A* from *lino* to daub or besmear, *lini*, *livi* *et* and *levi*; *a* from *pango*, *paciscor*, when it is latin for to make a bargain *fit* is made *pepigi*; *pro jungo* when it is latin for to join *fit* is made *pegi*; *pro cano* when it is latin for to sing *panxi*.

Fourth CONJUGATION.

Quarta the fourth conjugation *dat* makes *is* in the second person of the present tense, *ivi* in the preterperfect tense: *sed* but *venio* to come *vult* will dare give *veni*: *fulcio* to prop *fulsi*, *farcio* to stuff *farsi*, *farcio* to patch *farsi*, *item* also *haurio* to draw *hausi*, *sentio* to perceive *sensi*, *sepio* to hedge *sepsi*, *vincio* to bind, *fancio* to establish,

blish, *per xi* make *xi* in the preterperfect tense : *amicio* to cloath makes *amicui* and *amixi* ; *salio pro salto* when *salio* is latin for to leap or dance *format* forms *salui que* and *salii*.

FORMATION of the COMPOUND PERFECT.

Fleete conjugate thou *compositum* the compound perfect *ut* as *simplex* the simple perfect ; *sed* but *geminatio* the doubling *perit* is lost *cunctis* to all compound perfect tenses. *Creatis* the compounds *a* of *disco* to learn, *posco* to require, *exceptis* being excepted ; *flexio tertia* the third conjugation *format* forms *nata* the compounds *a* of *do* to give *didi*, *tibi* to thee : *unum* one compound of *do*, *viz.* *abscondo* to hide makes *abscondi* ; *compôsta* the compounds *a* of *sto* to stand *dant* make *stiti*. *Fleete* conjugate *decurro* to run down, *excurro* to run out, *præcurro* to run before, *cucurri et* and *curri* : à the compounds of *pungo* to prick make *punxi*, *repungo* to prick again *que* also makes *pupugi*. *Compositum a* compound of *plico* to fold, *cum nomine* with a noun, *sub re* or with the prepositions *sub*, *re*, make *plicavi* : *cætera* the rest of the compounds of *plico* make *ui* or *avi* ; *sic* also *increpo* to chide, *discrepo* to disagree make *ui* or *avi* : *exoleo* the compounds of *oleo* to smell make *olevi* ; *sed* but *hæc* these compounds *ex oleo* of *oleo* ; *oboleo* to smell much, *suboleo* to smell a little, *redoleo* to cast a strong smell *dant* make *ui* in the preterperfect tense.

COMPOUNDS whose Simples are not used, at least not in the PERFECT.

A lacio the compounds of *lacio* to allure make *lexi*, *elicio* to allure makes *elicui* : *a leo* the compounds of *leo* to anoint make *levi*. *A specio* the compounds of *specio* to behold make *spexi* : *a cumbo* the compounds of *cumbo*

to lye down make *cubui*: à *pleo* the compounds of *pleo* to fill make *plevi*: à the compounds of *cerno* to discern make *crevi*, *quatio* to shake *cussi*, *conniveo* to wink at *nivi*, *vado* to go *vasi*: *ex sorbeo* the compounds of *sorbeo* to sup up make *sorbui*, *habet* it has *quoque* also *sorpsi*, *cello* to break *habet* has *cellui*, *solum* only *percello* to amaze *dat* makes *culi*.

COMPOUNDS changing the Vowel of their Simples.

Damno to condemn, *laeto* to give suck, *sacro* to dedicate, *fallo* to deceive, *arceo* to drive out, *farcio* to stuff, *tracto* to handle, *partio* to divide, *carpo* to crop, *patro* to commit a fault, *scando* to climb, *spargo* to sprinkle, *que* and *pario* to bring forth, *et* and *capto* to take, *jaeto* to brag, *gradior* to go step by step; *sic* so *cando* to whiten, *fatiscor* to be weary; *mutant* change, *vocalem primam* the first vowel *præsentis* of the present tense in *e* into *e sibi* to themselves. *Juro* to swear, *dejero* to swear solemnly, *pejero* to forswear: *sic* so *halo* to breath, *anelo* to pant, *mando* to command, *commendo* to commend; *sic* so *patior* to suffer *dat* makes *perpetior* to suffer thoroughly: *a* from *pasco* to feed, *compesco* to feed together, *dispesco* to drive beasts from pasture, *habebunt* will have *estui* in the preterperfect tense: *natum* the compound of *pario* to bring forth makes *perui*; *sed* but *con*, *re*, when it is compounded with *con*, or *re*, it makes *peri*.

Cædo to beat, *cado* to fall, *statuo* to appoint, *rapio* to snatch, *sapio* to be wise, *cano* to sing, *lædo* to hurt, *quæro* to seek, *egeo* to want, *teneo* to hold, *taceo* to hold one's peace, *lateo* to lye hid, *que* and *salio* to leap or dance, *tango* to touch; *sic* so *habeo* to have, *nisi* except *posthabeo* to disregard; *que* and *fateor* to confess, *mutant* change *vocalem primam* the first vowel *præsentis* of the present tense in *i* into *i sibi* to themselves: *à* from *placeo* to please, *sic* so *displaceo* to displease: *à* from *maneo* to tarry,

tarry, *in*, *præ*, *pro*, *simul* also *e*, *bene* formant well form *mineo* in the present tense, *minui* in the preterperfect tense: *nata* the compounds à from *cano* to sing dant make *præteritum* the preterperfect tense *per ui* into *ui*, *ceu* as *concino* to sing together *concinui*.

Adjice add thou *et* also *hæc* these verbs, *ago* to do, *emo* to buy, *sedeo* to sit, *capio* to take, *premo* to press, *pango* to join, *et* and *jacio* to cast, *lacio* to allure, *specio* to behold, *que* and *frango* to break, *que* and *rego* to rule, *et* and *facio* to make *cum preposito* when it is compounded with a preposition, *que singula* each of which *mutant* change *vocalem primam* the first vowel *thematicis* of the present tense, *non perfecti* not of the preterperfect tense, *per i* into *i*. *Sic* to *lego* to read, *si* if *per*, *præ*, *re*, *sub* *et* and *trans non præcedat* does not go before, [*hæc tria* these three, *intelligo* to understand, *diligo* to love, *negligo* to neglect, *formant* form *lexi*.]

Excipe except *circumago* to wind about, *perago* to finish, *fatago* to be busy: *simul* also *degi* à from *dego* to live; *coegi* à from *cogo* to compel, *que* and *superfedeo* to leave off; *et* and *coemo* to buy up, *depango* to fasten down, *circumpango* to fasten about, *repango* to fasten again, *oppango* to fasten to; *pergo* to go forward, *surgo* to arise, *abjiciunt* cast away, *re thematicis* of the present tense.

Composita the compounds à of *calco* to kick, *salto* to leap or dance, *variant* change *a* the letter *a per u* into *u*. *Nata* the compounds *ex* of *causo* to cause, *quatio* to shake, *lavo* to wash, *claudio* to shut up, *perdunt* lose *a*; *et* and *plaudo* to clap hands for joy; *quod solum* which verb alone, *nata* its compounds *formant* form *per o* into *o tibi* for thee.

FORMATION of the SUPINE.

I in the preterperfect tense *fit* is made *tum* in the supine, *u* the letter *u* *deumpo* being taken away, *a* the letter *a* *redit* is restored: *geminatio nulla est* there is no doubling: *g, q, x*, the letters *g, q, x*, *propre tum* coming before *tum* *versis* being turned in *c* into *c*: *excipe* except *texo* to weave. *Quodcunque verbum* whatever verb *secundæ* of the second conjugation, *quod* which *dat* makes *ui* in the preterperfect tense, *dat* makes *itum* in the supine; *doceo* to teach, *teneo* to hold *exceptis* being excepted: *sic* so *supina* the supines *facta* are made *ex* of *domui* from *domo* to tame, *sonui* from *sono* to sound, *tonui* from *tono* to thunder, *crepui* from *crepo* to crack, *que* and *vetui* from *veto* to forbid, *et* and *tremui* from *tremo* to roar, *gemui* from *gemo* to groan, *molui* from *molo* to grind, *strepui* from *strepo* to keep a noise, *que* and *elicui* from *elicio* to allure: *et* and *posui* from *pono* to put, *genui* from *gigno* to beget, *plicui* from *plico* to fold, *fugio* to fly, *bibo* to drink, *pedo* to break wind.

Verba verbs in *uo* ending in *uo* *formant* form *utum*; *luc* to suffer, *ruo* to rush *vult* will have *itum*; *sic* so *solvō* to pay *solutum*, *volvō* to roll *volutum*; *cavi* from *caveo* to beware *vult* will *gignere* beget, *cantum* *favi* from *faveo* to favour *fautum*, *sibi* to itself. *Di* in the preterperfect tense *fit* is made *sum*; *sed* but *quatuor ista* these four *geminant* double *s* the letter *s*, *tibi* for thee; *nempe* that is to say, *fidi* from *findo* to cleave, *fodi* from *fodio* to dig, *que* and *pariter* in like manner, *sedī* from *sedeo* to sit, *que* and *scidi* from *scindo* to cut; *unum* one preterperfect tense *rite* by right, *dedi ex do* from the verb *do* to give *solet* is us'd *formare* to form *datum*.

Li, ri, preterperfect tenses in *li* and *ri*, make *sum* in the supine: *tamen* but *pepuli* from *pello* to drive out, *atque* and *culi* from *percello* to amaze *facit* makes *i* in the preterperfect tense, *sum* in the supine; *deme* except *tuli* from *fero* to bear *latum*; *sic* so *excipe* except *peperi* from *pario* to bring forth *partum*.

Si in the preterperfect tense *fit* is made *sum* in the supine, *sed* but *missi* from *mitto* to send *missum*, *s* the letter *s* *geminato* being doubled.

Si the termination *si post p* coming after *p*, which makes the termination *psi*, in the preterperfect tense *format* forms *tum* in the supine; *emi* to buy *emptum*, *fulcio* to prop *sultum*, *ussi* from *uro* to burn *ustum*, *gessi* from *gero* to bear *gestum*; *quoque* also *torssi* from *torqueo* to wrest *tortum*, *farsī* from *farcio* to stuff, *farsī* from *farcio* to patch, *indulsi* from *indulgeo* to indulge, *hausi* from *haurio* to draw *haustum*, *torreo* to roast *tostum*.

Cellui from *cello* to break *habet* hath *celsum*; *a* from *meto* to mow, *censeo* to suppose, *fleſte* conjugate *sui* in the preterperfect tense, *sum* in the supine; *figo* to fasten, *fleſto* to bend, *necto* to knit, *pleſto* to comb, *pleſto* to punish, *fluo* to flow, make *xum* in the supine. *Fingo* to feign, *mingo* to make water, *pingo* to paint, *ringo* to grin, *stringo* to strain, *pinſo* to bake, *adimunt n* lose *n*.

Rarius feldom *hæ formæ* are these forms ; *vænivi* à from *væneo* to be sold *vænum*, *misceo* to mingle, *mistum* et and *mixtum* ; *mulsi* à from *mulgeo* to milk *mulctum*, etiam also *pavi* from *pasco* to feed *pastum*, *verti* from *verto* to turn *versum*, *colo* to worship *cultum*, *sevi* from *sero* to sow, rite by right, *satum*, *sepelivi* from *sepelio* to bury, rite by right *sepultum*.

Hæc perfecta these preterperfect tenses *sola* alone *dant* make *supina* the supines, *licet* although *sunt* there are *plura perfecta* more preterperfect tenses. *Livi* from *lino* to dawb over, *pegi* from *pango* to join, *parsi* from *parco* to spare, *punxi* from *pungo* to prick, *verfi* from *verro* to brush, *vulsi* from *vello* to pluck up. *A* from *sto* to stand, which makes *steti* in the preterperfect tense, *vel* or *sisto* to make to stand, which makes *stiti* in the preterperfect tense, *fit* there is *commune* one common supine *statum*. *Tutudi* from *tundo* to knock *dat* makes *tunsum* et and *tusum* ; *alo* to nourish *dat* makes *altum* *que* and *aliturum* ; *sic* so *tendo* to bend *tensum* et and *tentum* ; *quoque* also *pandi* to open *passum* et and *pansum* ; *lavi* to wash *vult* will have *lotum*, *lautum* atque and *lavatum*.

FORMATION of the COMPOUND SUPINES.

Pauca compôsta a few compound supines *variant* differ à *simplicibus supinis* from their simple supines : *a* from *tundo* to knock, *tantum* only *tusum* ; *nata* the compounds *a* from *ruo* to rush *dant* make *rutum*. *Hæc* these supines, *jaetum* from *jacio* to cast, *factus* from *facio* to make, *captum* from *capio* to take, *raptum* from *rapio* to snatch, *mutant* change *a* the letter *a* *per e* into *e*. *Ex* of *sparsum* from *spargo* to sprinkle, *cantum* from *cano* to sing, *carptum* from *carpo* to crop, *fartum* from *farcio* to stuff, *quoque* also *partum* from *pario* to bring forth. *Verte* turn thou *statum*, *satum*, the first vowels of *statum* and *satum* in *i* into

into *i*, in the compound supines. *Et* and *didi ex do* from the verb *do*, *vult* will have *ditum*. *Ex* of *notum* from *nosco*, *tantum* only *duo* two compounds supines, *cognitum* from *cognosco* to know, *agnitum* from *agnosco* to acknowledge *habentur* are used. *Ex* of *salum* from *salio* to leap or dance *sultum*; *ex* of *adolevi* to grow up to man's estate, *fit* comes *adultum*.

FORMATION of the PARTICIPLE.

Verba verbs in or ending in or *admittunt* take *participium* the participle *ex posteriore supino* from the latter supine, *u* the letter *u verso* being turn'd *per us* into *us*: *sed* but *propria forma est* there is a proper form *his* to these verbs: *patior* to suffer *dat* makes *passus*, *fateor* to confess *fassus*; *quibus orta* whose compounds *capiunt* take *e*: *sic* so *gradior* to go step by step, *gressus que* and *fatiscor* to be weary *vult* will have *fessus*, *et* and *metior* to measure *facit* makes *mensus*, *et* and *utor* to use *usus*. *Ordior* the verb *ordior pro texo* when it is Latin for to weave makes *orditus*, *que* and *pro incipio* when it is Latin for to begin *facit* makes *orsus*. *Et* and *a* from *reor* to suppose *ratus*: *a* from *fruor* to enjoy *fructus que* and *fruitus*. *Labor* to slide *dat* makes *lapsus*, *que* and *misereor* to pity *dat* makes *misertus*, *nitor* to endeavour *nisus*, *que* and *nixus*, *nanciscor* to get *vult* will dare give *naetus*, *que* and *paciscor* to make a bargain *vult* will have *paetus*, *adipiscor* to get *vult* will have *adeptus*; *et* and *obliviscor* to forget *oblitus*, *et* and *ulciscor* to revenge *ultus*. *A* from *loquor* to speak *adde* add thou *locutus*: *a* from *sequor* to follow *adde* thou *secutus*. *Junge* join thou *queror* to complain *questus*, *junge* join thou *profiscor* to go a journey *profectus*. *A* from *tueor* to defend *tuitus*, *obtueor* to look stedfast upon *solet* is used *dare* to give *tutus*. *A* from *comminiscor* to devise *commentus*; *que* and *ab* from *experior* to try *expertus*, *et* and *ab* from *expergiscor* to awake *fit* is made *experrectus*; *a* from *morior* to dye *mortuus*, *sic* so *angor* to vex *format* forms *anxius*.

HETEROCLITA VERBA.

I. REDUNDANT *in the* PERFECT.

Hæc these verbs *habent* have *præteritum* a preterperfect tense, *activæ vocis* of the active voice, *et* and *passivæ vocis* of the passive voice: *nubo* to be married, *juro* to swear, *simul* also *titubo* to stumble, *sic* so *prandeo* to dine, *cæno* to sup, *et* and *placeo* to please, *suesco* to accustom, *mereor* to deserve; *quoque* also *poto* to drink *potus*. *Sic* so *careo* to want, (*nisi* unless *mavis* you had rather *dicere* call *cassus* the word *cassus*, *nomen* a noun) *adde* add thou *libet* it listeth, *licet* it is lawful, *atque* and *piget* it grieveth, *pudet* it shameth; *advice* add thou *tædet* it irketh *tæduit*, *et* and *pertæsum est*, *quæ vox* which word *dignior* is more worthy *usu* of use.

II. DEFECTIVE.

1. *Wanting the* Perfect.

Fugiant these verbs want *præteritum* their preterperfect tense, *aveo* to covet, *ambigo* to doubt, *glisio* to desire greatly, *fatisco* to open in chinks, *meio* to make water, *cerno* to discern, *renideo* to shine bright, *mæreo* to be sad, *polleo* to be able, *vergo* to bend, *vado* to go, *furo* to rage, *ferio* to strike, *tollo* to lift up, *sisto* to stop, *liquet* it is manifest. *Inceptiva* verbs which signify a beginning *in sco* ending in *sco*, *quibus* to which *thema* the original word *non supplet* does not supply *perfectum* a preterperfect tense, *et* and *meditativum* verbs which signify a desire; *nisi* except *parturio* to bring forth, *que* and *esurio* to be hungry. *Sic* so *ringor* to grin, *vescor* to feed, *medeor* to heal, *liquor* to melt, *reminiscor* to remember; *et* and *passiva* verbs passive *quibus activa* whose actives *caruer* wanted *supinis* the supines.

2. *Wanting*

2. *Wanting the SUPINES.*

Quæ those verbs which *sunt* are *manca* deficient *supra* in the rule above *perfecto* in the preterperfect tense *manca* are deficient *supino* in the supine, *junge* join *hæc* these *lambo* to lick, *mico* to shine, *rudo* to bray like an ass, *scabo* to scratch, *prodigo* to spend, *parco* to spare, *posco* to require, *compesco* to feed with, *dispesco* to drive beasts from pasture, *disco* to learn, *refello* to refute, *dego* to live, *ango* to vex, *fugo* to luck, *lingo* to lick, *ringo* to snow, *que* and *fatago* to be busy, *prosilio* to leap forward, *absilio* to leap backward, *metuo* to fear, *tremo* to tremble, *gestio* to keep a noise, *sterto* to snort, *incesso* to call upon, *sapio* to be wise, *sido* to pitch or alight, *ingruo* to invade, *congruo* to agree, *clango* to sound like a trumpet, *psallo* to sing, *volo* to be willing, *nolo* to be unwilling, *malo* to be more willing, *calvo* to be bald, *cluo* to be famous, *strido* to make a noise, *respuo* to refuse. *Sic* so *et* also *composita* the compounds *ex* of *nuo* to nod, *vel* or *cado* to fall, *præter* except *occido* to fall down, *cum* with *recido* to fall back, *incido* to fall upon, *quæ tria* which three *formant* form *casum*.

Algeo to be cold, *ferveo* to be hot, *luceo* to shine, *strideo* to keep a noise, *sic* so *timeo* to fear, *conniveo* to wink at, *flaveo* to be yellow, *liveo* to be black and blue, *sic* so *paveo* to fear, *arceo* to drive out, (*cujus composita* whose compounds *habent* have *ercitum*) *simul* also *urgeo* to urge, *turgeo* to swell, *frigeo* to be cold.

Et and *quæcunque neutra* whatever verbs *neuter secundæ* of the second conjugation *formantur* are form'd in *ui*; *oleo* to smell, *doleo* to grieve, *placeo* to please, *que* and *taceo* to hold one's peace, *pareo* to obey, *item* also *careo* to want, *noceo* to hurt, *pateo* to lye open, *que* and *lateo* to lye hid, *et* and *valeo* to be in health, *calco* to be warm, *exceptis* being excepted, *namque* for *hæc* these verbs *gaudent* rejoice *supinis* in their supines.

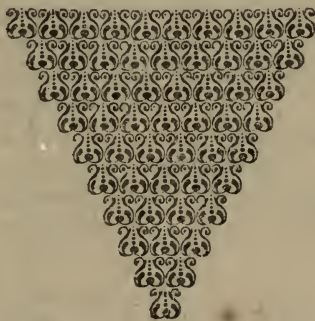
III. Variant

III. VARIANT or ANOMAL; *varying the Perfect.*

Hæc neutra these verbs neuter *adsciscunt* take to them *passivum* a passive preterperfect tenle; *ut as, audeo* to dare *ausus*, *gaudeo* to rejoice *gavisus sum*, *sic so soleo* to be wont *solitus sum*, *fido* to trust *fisus sum*, *denique* lastly, *fio* to be made or done *factus sum*. *Adde* add thou *fero* to bear, *quod* which *ab antiquo tulo* from the old verb *tulo*, *rite* by right *dat* gives *tuli*.

Irregular Futures in rus.

Ex of *orior* to arise with brightness, *morior* to dye, *pario* to bring forth, *fuo* to be, *fac* make -or, and -o, -turus, *ex his* of these *arguo* to convince, *et* and *eruo* to pluck up, *nosco* to know, *nascor* to be born, -iturus.



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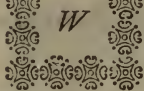


A S H O R T

P R O S O D I A.

Q. *WHAT is a Verse made of?*

A. Of Feet.



Q. *What are Feet made of?*

A. Of Syllables of a just Quantity.

Q. *How manifold is the Quantity of Syllables?*

A. Two; long and short, but some are common, *i. e.* long or short.

Q. *How many Feet are there?*

A. Two; a Dactyl and a Spondee.

Q. *Of how many Syllables does a Dactyl consist?*

A. Of three; the first long, the two last short.

Q. *Of how many Syllables does a Spondee consist?*

A. Of two long Syllables.

Q. *Of how many Feet does an Adonick Verse consist?*

A. Of two; a Dactyl and a Spondee.

Q. *Of how many Feet does an Hexameter, otherwise call'd a long, Verse consist?*

A. Of Six.

Q. *How are they dispos'd?*

A. The four first are Dactyls or Spondees; the fifth commonly a Dactyl; the sixth always a Spondee.

Q. *Of how many Feet does a Pentameter, otherwise call'd a short, Verse consist?*

A. Of five Feet.

Q. *How*

Q. How are they dispos'd?

A. In the first Part, there are two Feet, Dactyls or Spondees, with a long Syllable; then two Dactyls with a long Syllable.

Q. What becomes of a Vowel at the End of a Word, before another Word beginneth with a Vowel?

A. To be cut off.

Q. What do you call the cutting off of a Vowel?

A. Synalæpha.

Q. What becomes of m in the End of a Word before another beginning with a Vowel?

A. It is to be cut off.

Q. What is the cutting off of a Consonant call'd?

A. Ecθhlipsis.

Q. What is to be observ'd in respect of the Interjections Heu and O?

A. That they are never to be cut off.

Q. What is to be observ'd in respect of the last Syllable in every Verse?

A. It is neglected.

Q. What is to be observ'd of the Letter H?

A. There is no Account made of it.

Q. Of what Quantity are Vowels generally?

A. Short.

Q. Of what Quantity are Dipthongs?

A. Long.

Q. What is Position?

A. When a Vowel comes before two Consonants, or before a double Consonant, 'tis long by Position.

Q. What are your double Consonants?

A. J, X, Z.

Q. How may the Quantity of the last Syllable but one be known in words of more than two Syllables?

A. By Pronunciation.

Q. What

Q. What is a Vowel naturally short before a mute, a Liquid following, accounted?

A. Common; that is, long or short.

Q. Which are your Mutes?

A. B, C, D, F G, P, T, Q.

Q. Which are the Liquids?

A. L, R.

Q. How manifold is the Quantity of Vowels?

A. Twofold.

Q. Which be they?

A. Long with a strait Line, and short with a crooked

*one turn'd upwards; as, - \cup *mūsa*.*

Q. Of what Quantity are Vowels?

A. Short; especially one before another.

Q. Have you any Exception?

*A. Yes; the i in *fio* is long; but the i in *ferem* and the i in *fieri* are short.*

Q. Of what Quantity is a Diphthong?

A. Long.

Q. Of what Quantity is a Vowel contracted?

A. Long.

Q. Of what Quantity is a Vowel before two Consonants, or a double Consonant?

A. Long.

Q. What Quantity does j between two Vowels make the first of?

A. Long.

Q. What does v between two Vowels?

A. Makes the first generally long.

Q. Have you any Exceptions to that?

A. Yes; excipe avus, cavus, favus, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity are a, e, i, according to the Analogy of Conjugation?

A. Long.

Q. *What do you mean by Analogy of Conjugation?*

A. That is, *a* of the first Conjugation, *e* of the second, and *i* of the fourth.

Q. *Have you any Exceptions?*

A. Yes; except when the Letter *t* closes those Letters; as, *audit*, or a Vowel follows them; as, *doceam*.

Q. *Have you any other Exception?*

A. Yes; *a* of the Verb *do* is short.

Q. *Is every a of the Verb do short?*

A. No; except *da*, *das*, which are long.

Q. *What Vowels are common?*

A. A short Vowel before a Mute, with the Liquid *l* or *r* following.

Q. *What do you mean by common?*

A. Either long or short.

Q. *Of what Quantity are all Monosyllables?*

A. Long.

Q. *Have you any Exception?*

A. Yes; except those Monosyllables that end in *b*, as *ab*; in *d*, as *ad*; in *t*, as *et*; also, *vir*, *quis*, *is*, the second Person of *sum*, &c. and *ne* the Interrogative.

Q. *Of what Quality are Words ending in i, u, as, es, os.*——A. Long.

Q. *Have you any Exceptions?*

A. Yes; except *nisi quasi*, *es crejens in itis*; also *compos impos*.

Q. *What do you mean by es crejens in itis?*

A. When a Noun ending in *es* has more Syllables in the Genitive than the Nominative, and makes *itis* in the genitive Case; as, *miles*, *militis*.

Q. *Of what Quantity is is in oblique Cases of the plural Number?*——A. Long.

Q. *What do you mean by oblique Cases?*

A. All Cases but the Nominative and Vocative.

Q. *Of what Quantity is is of the second Person singular of the future Tense Subjunctive?*

A. Long; as, *amaveris*.

Q. Of

Q. Of what Quantity is *is* of the second Person of the Verb *volo*?—A. Long.

Q. Of what Quantity is *us* increasing in *uris*, *utis*, or *udis*, in the genitive Case?

A. Long; as, *tellus*, *telluris*; *salus*, *salutis*; *palus*, *paludis*.

Q. Have you any Exception?

A. Yes; *pecus* makes *pecudis*.

Q. Of what Quantity are *o* and *us* in oblique Cases?

A. Long.

Q. Have you any Exception?

A. Yes; except *us* of the third Declension; as, *Corpus*, and *bus* in the plural Number; as, *tristibus*.

Q. Of what Quantity is *a* in the ablative Case?

A. Long.

Q. Of what Quantity is *a* in Adverbs?—A. Long.

Q. Have you any Exception?

A. Yes; except *ita*, *puta*, *quia*.

Q. Of what Quantity is *e* of the fifth Declension?

A. Long.

Q. Of what Quantity are Adverbials ending in *e*, or *o*, coming from Adjectives ending in *us* and *er*?

A. Long.

Q. What do you mean by Adverbials?

A. Adverbs deriv'd from Adjectives.

Q. Have you any Exception?

A. Yes; except *bene*, *male*, *cito*, *sero*.

Q. Of what Quantity is *o* in *voce rectâ*, and the last *i* in *mihi*, *tibi*, *sibi*, *ubi*, *ibi*?

A. Common; by the Figure *Cæsura*.

Q. What is *Cæsura*?

A. *Cæsura* is when a short Vowel in the End of a Word is made long.

Q. What do you mean by *o* in *voce rectâ*?

A. *O* in the original Word; as, *amo*, *quando*, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity is the first Syllable of preterperfect Tenses, and Supines of two Syllables?

A. Long.

Q. Have you any Exception?

A. Yes; except *bibi, dedi, fidi, scidi, steti, &c.*

Q. Of what Quantity is o in onis, of a Noun that ends in o; or oris, of a Noun that ends in or?

A. Long; as, *talio, talionis; honor, honoris.*

Q. Have you any Exception?

A. Yes; except *arbor, æquor, marmor, memor.*

Q. Of what Quantity are Genitives in arum?

A. Long; as, *musarum.*

Q. Of what Quantity are Genitives in orum of the second Declension?

A. Long; as, *Dominorum.*

Q. Of what Quantity are the third Persons plural of the preterperfect Tense Indicative in erunt, ere?

A. Long; as, *amaverunt, vel amavere.*

Q. Of what Quantity is a Vowel before bam in the imperfect Tense?

A. Long; as, *Amabam.*

Q. Of what Quantity is a Vowel before x in Nouns that encrease in the genitive Case?

A. Long; as, *pax, pacis.*

Q. Have you any Exception to that?

A. Yes; except *sax, grex, nex, nix, calix, formix, &c.*

Q. Have you any other Exceptions?

A. Yes; also *ex*, that makes *ius* in the genitive Case.

Q. Have you any Exception to that Exception?

A. Yes; except *vibex*, which makes *vibicis*?

Q. Of what Quantity is a Vowel before do, go, le, lis, men, nus, na, rus, tim?

A. Long.

Q. Have you any Exception?

A. Yes; except Verbals in *ilis*, as, *docilis*; and Materials, as *Adamantinus*; and Derivatives from Adverbs, in *inus*, as, *diutinus*.

Q. What

Q. What are your Exceptions to go?

A. Ligo.

Q. What are your Exceptions to nus?

A. Anus, manus, genus, dominus, bonus, onus, sonus.

Q. What are your Exceptions to men?

A. Columen, tamen.

Q. What are your Exceptions to na?

A. Gena, fuscina, machina, pagina, farcina, trutina.

Q. What are your Exceptions to rus?

A. Ferus, merus, torus.

Q. What are your Exceptions to tim?

A. Statim.

Q. Of what Quantity are Words ending in anis, atus, ela, etus, eta, etum, itis, ofus, orus, udus, unis, utus?

A. Long.

Q. Have you any Exceptions to atus?

A. Yes; latus, lateris, and status.

Q. Have you any to anis?

A. Yes; canis.

Q. Have you any to itis?

A. Yes; sitis.

Q. Of what Quantity are i and u before or after r?

A. Long.

Q. Have you any Exceptions?

A. Yes; Meditatives in urio.

Q. What do you mean by Meditatives in urio?

A. Verbs that signify a Desire; as, esurio, &c.

Q. Have you any other Exceptions?

A. Cærus, querulus, nurus, tribus, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity are o or u before m?

A. Long.

Q. Have you any Exception?

A. Yes; except coma, comes, cucumis, cumulus, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity is u before c?

A. Long.

Q. Have

Q. Have you any Exception?

A. Yes; except cucumis, volucer.

Q. Of what Quality are Derivatives?

A. Of the same with their Primitives.

Q. Of what Quantity are Words compounded?

A. Of the same with their Simples.

Q. Of what Quantity are Latin Nouns deriv'd from the Greek.

A. Of the same with the Greek.

Q. What is to be observ'd in respect of one Consonant being left out?

A. That the Vowel going before is for the most Part short.

Q. What else?

A. As is also the last Vowel of the first compounding Word.

Q. How many Sorts of Exceptions have you to Derivatives keeping the same Quantity as their Primitives.

A. Two Sorts.

Q. Which is the first?

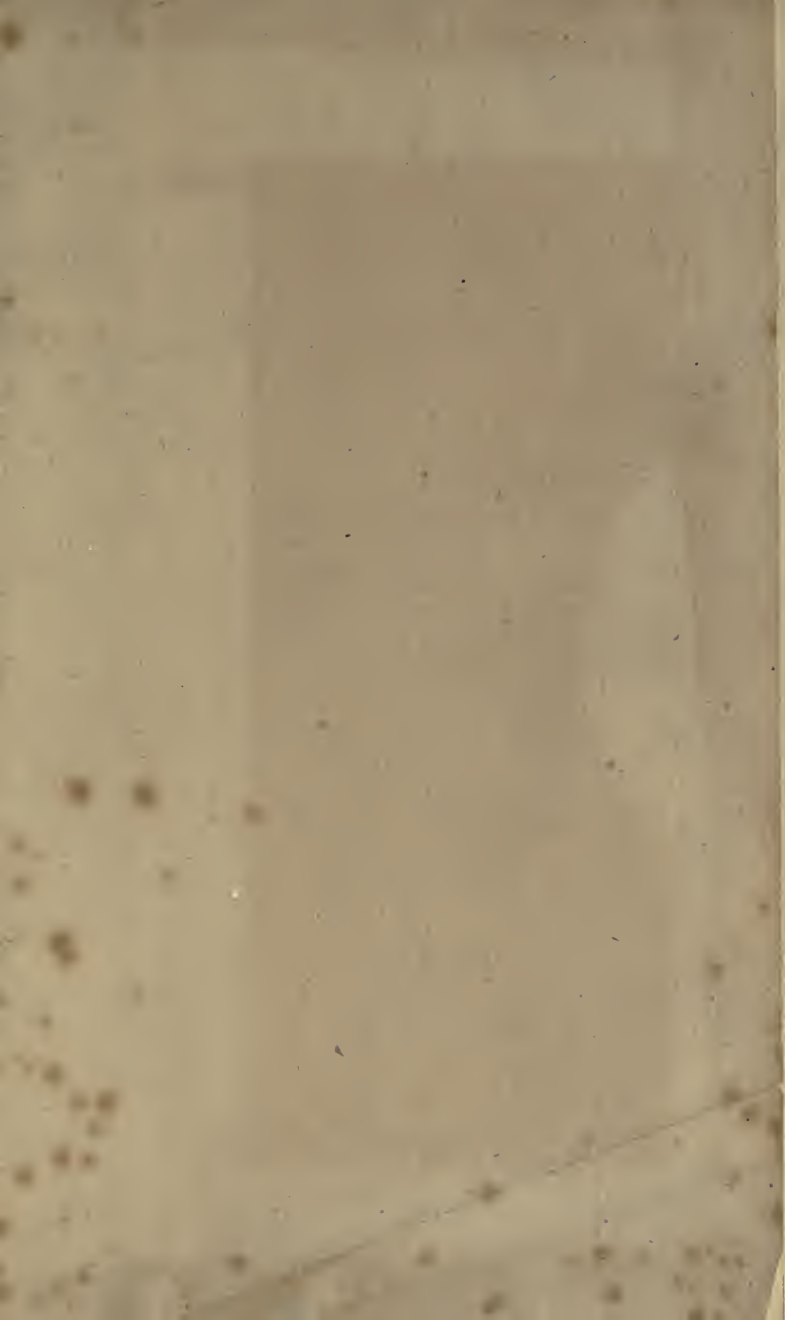
A. Short Derivatives from long Primitives; as, arena from areo; lucerna from luceo; dicax from dico, &c.

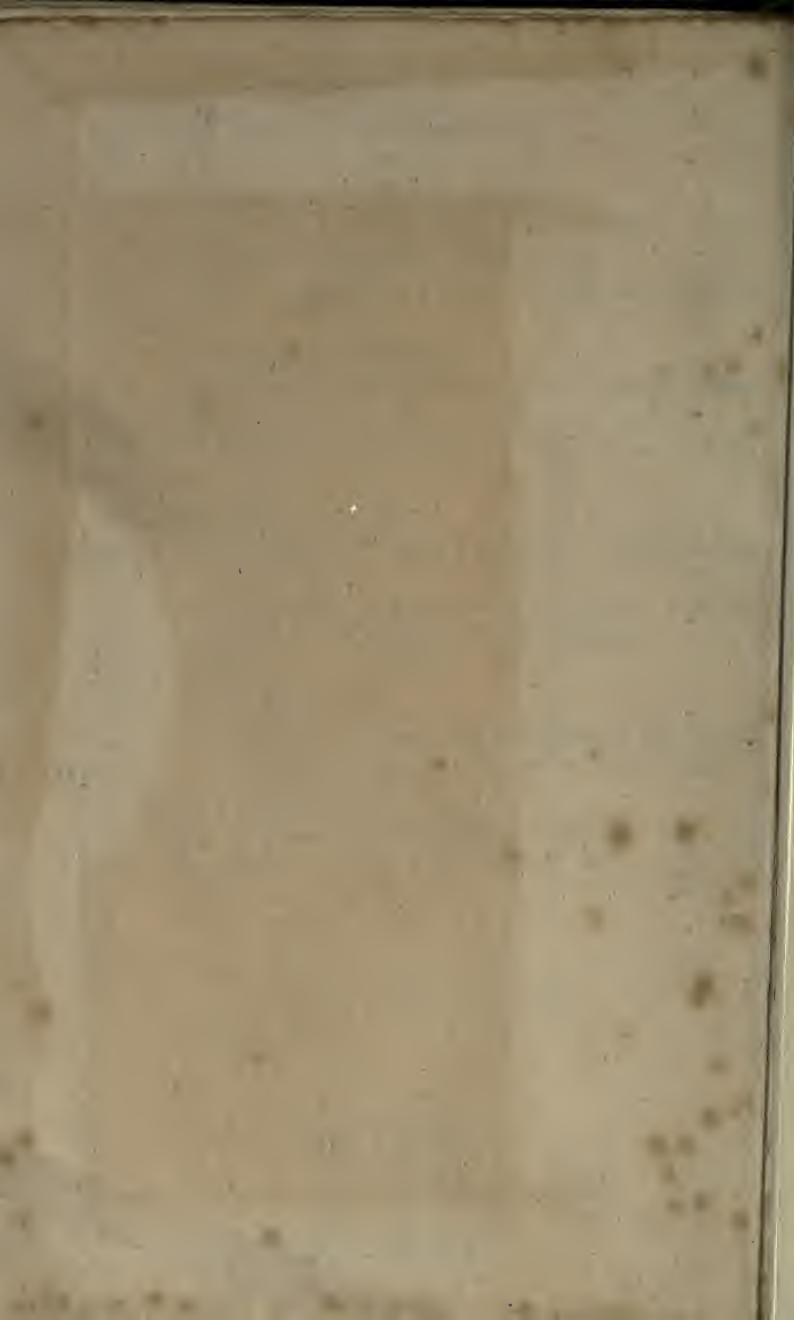
Q. Which is the second?

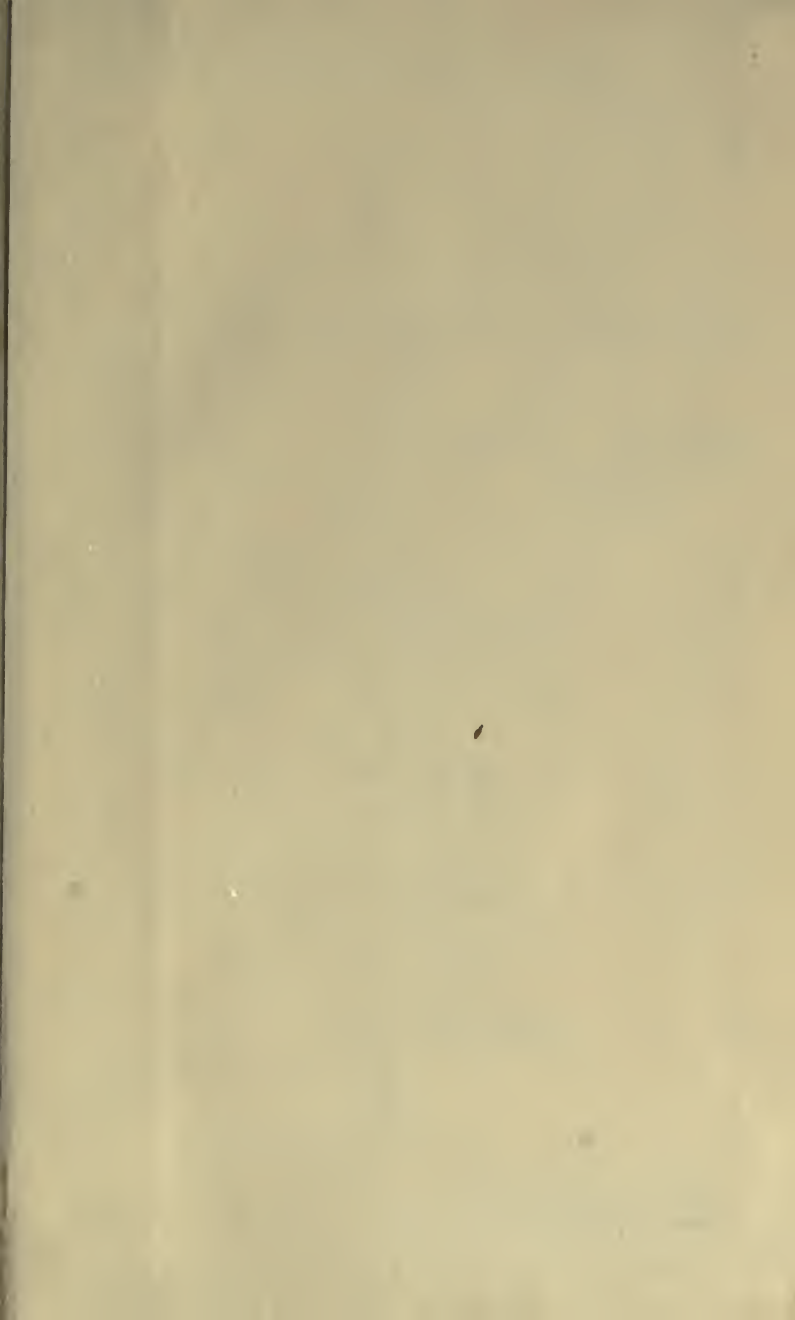
A. Long Derivatives from short Primitives; as, jucundus from juvo; humanus from humus, &c.

F I N I S.











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